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Gorbachev Insists He Controls The Army

5 Republics Fail To Attend as New Legislature Meets

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, putting his best face on a boycott of the Soviet Union's new transitional parliament by five of the country's remaining republics, said Monday that he would use his constitutional powers to prevent the breakup of the Soviet Army along ethnic lines.

Addressing the opening session of the new legislature, Mr. Gorbachev called for "decisive" economic changes to hasten the country's transition to a market economy. He said measures should be taken to stabilize the ruble, privatize large sections of state-owned industry and abolish state controls over prices "in the near future."

The new Supreme Soviet, meeting for the first time since the August coup attempt by hard-line Communists, has been given the task of reshaping the Soviet Union as a loose confederation of independent states. But the modest attendance at the opening session — only 224 of 450 deputies showed up — suggests that real political power has now shifted toward the republics.

In a somber opening address, Mr. Gorbachev insisted that no attempt would be made to keep republics in the new political union by force, but added, "At the same time, people should be aware of the consequences of their choice."

Among the republics that boycotted the event was the Ukraine, which is generally regarded as vital to the success of any new political confederation.

[The Ukraine's prime minister said Monday that the republic would sign an economic accord adopted by eight Soviet republics last week, Reuters reported from Valletta, Malta.

["I believe that no country could live on its own, and there has to be a process of integration," Prime Minister Vitold Fokin said. He said the Ukraine would sign the accord soon "out of a sense of realism."]

Besides the Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, which have both declared their independence from Moscow, refused to send representatives to the parliament session on Monday, while Moldavia and Azerbaijan sent only observers. That left what is likely to be the core grouping of the new political union: Russia, Byelorussia and the five Muslim republics of Central Asia.

Mr. Gorbachev, whose constitutional powers have been drastically reduced since the coup, asserted his authority in the one area where it is still more or less recognized: defense. He said it was vitally important for the country's 4-million-strong armed forces to remain united, and he criticized attempts by some republics to "nationalize or even privatize" military units.

"This is no joke," Mr. Gorbachev said, as murmurs of dissent rippled around the chamber. "Such talk is dangerous. I ask the people to whom these words apply to draw appropriate conclusions, or measures of a constitutional nature will be taken."

The Muslim republic of Azerbaijan in the southern Caucasus region last week "nationalized" all Soviet Army property on its territory as the first step to establishing its armed forces. The Ukraine has also announced its intention of establishing a 450,000-man army and insists that it has the right to the Soviet Black Sea fleet, with its base in the Crimean port of Sevastopol.

A Gorbachev adviser, Georgi Shaknazarov, said later that the president was not intending to threaten the breakaway republics with force if they went ahead with the creation of their own national armies.

Mr. Shaknazarov said: "What he was saying is this: If anyone claims

See UNION, Page 7

In Lebanon, Croatia and California: Scenes of Destruction



John Mabanglo/The Associated Press

A resident of the Oakland hills area inspecting the remains of his house Monday after a brush fire killed 10 people and destroyed 400 homes. Page 3.



Rami Haidar/The Associated Press



Petr Josek/Reuters

Arabs walking Monday through the rubble of a Hezbollah guerrilla base in southern Lebanon that was attacked by Israeli jets. The attack was seen as retaliation for a bombing that killed three Israeli soldiers. Above, Croatian guardsmen riding a motorbike past a house damaged during clashes in a village near Sisak. Details of other Yugoslav fighting, Page 2.

U.S. Seeks Proof That Hostage in Beirut Is Free

Jesse Turner Was Released, Reports From Lebanon Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanese kidnappers freed the American hostage Jesse Turner on Monday, Syrian security sources said here.

But three hours after Mr. Turner was said to have been released in Lebanon, officials and diplomats in Damascus said they had received no confirmation that he was in Syrian hands. Syrian security forces usually take immediate custody of hostages and drive them to Damascus, where they are turned over to the U.S. ambassador.

The Syrian officials were doubtful that a ceremony and news conference at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, a feature of past hostage releases, would take place during the night, but they had no explanation.

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Monday evening, "We have to assume at this point that he has not been released."

He said Syrian officials had told the United States that they were "hopeful" that Mr. Turner would be released on Tuesday.

A State Department official told Reuters in Washington, "We understand he may be on his way to Damascus, but we haven't seen him yet." He gave no further details.

The spokesman said U.S. officials would wait to see Mr. Turner before confirming his release.

Nasser Kaddour, the minister of state for foreign affairs, said, "I assure you that you can go home to sleep tonight. Come back for tea tomorrow."

He was addressing the mob of reporters outside the Foreign Ministry in Damascus.

Mr. Turner's mother and his wife, however, said that the State Department had confirmed the release.

"I'm so happy. I can't believe it's finally over," said Mr. Turner's mother, Estelle Ronneburg, shown on an Idaho television station taking the call from Washington.

But a spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Damascus, Donna Winton, said, "We're still in a bind. We cannot get anybody to confirm or deny the report."

There was also no immediate communiqué from Mr. Turner's kidnappers, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, confirming his release, as is customary.

Reports of his release came barely an hour after another Shiite group, Islamic Jihad, warned that renewed Israeli air raids on southern Lebanon could hamper UN efforts to win freedom for the Western hostages. This group claims to hold Terry A. Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, both Americans, as well as Terry Waite of Britain.

The security sources said Mr. Turner was freed in Lebanon by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine and handed over to Syrian security officers. They said Mr. Turner, who was held for 1,731 days, was being driven to Damascus, where he would be handed over to U.S. diplomats at the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Turner, 44, of Boise, Idaho, was abducted on Jan. 24, 1987, by Shiite Muslim kidnappers posing as police officers. They took him and three other men at gunpoint from Beirut University College, where he taught mathematics. Only one of the four educators, Alann Steen, an American, remains a captive.

Eight Westerners — four Ameri-

See HOSTAGE, Page 7

PLO More Assertive As Peace Talks Near

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The role that the Palestine Liberation Organization may play at the Middle East peace talks became more obvious Monday when the man designated the chief Palestinian negotiator said that his delegates were prepared to declare openly that they were PLO members.

At the same time, the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, said in Cairo that his group would be actively involved in the process, coordinating positions with 14 Palestinian representatives who will go the conference in Madrid next week as part of a joint delegation with Jordan.

"Each and every person among the Palestinian people represents the PLO," Mr. Arafat said Monday.

An increasingly high profile shown by his organization in the last few days could possibly push the Israeli government to a point where it feels it has no choice but to walk out of the peace talks. Thus far, that point has not been reached. Israeli officials chose Monday to brush aside the new assertiveness as posturing by a group frustrated over its lack of an official role in Madrid.

"The more the PLO is deprived from being in the process, the more it will do to be perceived as being involved," a senior official said. "As far as Israel is concerned, there is no role for the PLO."

Other Israelis, however, remain unpersuaded. In a newspaper commentary Monday, a former coordinator of Israeli operations in the occupied territories argued that the government, by agreeing to go to Madrid, "has in essence lifted the taboo on negotiations with the PLO."

While the Palestinians in the Israel-occupied territories have gained strength, "it is clear that the decision-making process passed through Arafat and his aides," said the official, Efraim Sneh.

One of Israel's many conditions in finally saying yes to the conference in a cabinet vote on Sunday was that it would sit down only with Palestinians who are to its liking. Above all, that rules out anyone overtly tied to the PLO, which it considers a terrorist group intent on Israel's destruction.

If the Palestinians at the peace table suddenly proclaim themselves to be PLO representatives, the Israelis reserve the right to leave, although they have not received the assurances they wanted from the United States that their

See MIDEAST, Page 7

Capitalist Poles Cling to Thief-as-Hero Legacy

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's pirates are everywhere, plying their trade in bookstores, video shops and software bazaars.

As Poland lurches through uncharted seas of capitalism, this country's post-Communist entrepreneurs are plundering the West's creative property.

The U.S. secretary of commerce, Robert G. Mosbacher, warned the Polish government this month that until something is done about the pirates, Poland cannot count on American investment or trade.

Consider these pirate raids:

● At the beginning of this year, G&G Publishers of Warsaw bought the rights to Alistair MacLean's novel "Circus" and printed 150,000 copies. Before the books hit the stores, however, another Polish publishing house printed 50,000 copies of the same book and sold them all.

● Every weekend in central Warsaw, there is a big outdoor computer software bazaar. Word-processing, spreadsheet and game programs, no matter how expensive they might be in the West, sell for an average of about $1 per floppy disk. The American mail-order discount price for a popular word-processing program such as Word Perfect 5.1 is about $250. The price for the same product at Warsaw's software mart is about $6.

● Some 60 percent of the videocassette tapes rented in Poland are pirated, according to Rapid Associates, an organization of Polish authors, producers and distributors. The association has been authorized by the Polish government to investigate and levy fines against video shop owners who rent pirate tapes. Last month, someone tossed a firebomb through an office window at Rapid.

"The argument that we hear from the pirates is that they are helping the Polish population to make contact with the cultures of the world," said Krzysztof Teodor Teoplitz, president of Rapid.

The legacy of four decades of communism encourages such reasoning.

In the old Poland, legal contact with Western films, books and technology was severely restricted by the Communist bureaucracy. Until the late 1980s, a Pole returning home from vacation with a Western book about, for example, the Soviet KGB, faced arrest.

This, of course, did not cut Poles off from Western culture. Rather, it piqued their interest and sanctified all

See COPY, Page 7

Prospects Are Bright for Cooperation in East Asia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — East Asia has a major opportunity to end more than four decades of Cold War conflict and build a new cooperative order that will galvanize economic growth in the region, officials and analysts say.

An imminent end to the war in Cambodia, the recently announced plan by the United States to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea and the urgent need of Asian Communist states for increased aid, trade and investment from non-Communist nations are easing tensions across the region.

While major obstacles remain, prospects have never appeared better for breaking down barriers of enmity and suspicion that have led to a number of costly conflicts since the end of World War II.

"East Asia now has the opportunity to catch up with Europe in détente," said Nordin Sopiee, director general of Malaysia's Institute of Strategic and International Studies, in a recent interview.

Indochina and the Korean Peninsula have been the two most volatile areas of tension in East Asia in the past few decades. Both are now the focus of renewed peace efforts.

A Cambodian peace plan is due to be signed in Paris on Wednesday. If fully implemented under United Nations supervision, it will quickly lead to the lifting of a 16-year U.S. trade embargo against Cambodia.

Asian officials expect that the normalization of U.S. relations with Vietnam — eagerly sought by Hanoi to repair its ailing economy following drastic cuts in Soviet and East European aid — will occur in stages after Washington restores diplomatic ties with Phnom Penh.

Resolution of the Cambodian conflict "will open the way for the U.S. to begin the process of normalizing bilateral relations with Vietnam," Richard H. Solomon, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told a congressional committee in Washington last week.

Asian officials said that a Cambodian settlement would hasten full reconciliation between China and Vietnam, which have been on opposite sides in the war.

It will also "promote peaceful relations" between the states of Indochina and their non-Communist neighbors in the Association of

See ASIA, Page 2

Doubts are cast on an ASEAN free-trade plan. Page 15.

Kiosk

Iraq Admits Nuclear-Arms Studies

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq has acknowledged for the first time that it was carrying out research into nuclear weapons, the head of a United Nations team trying to find and destroy Baghdad's nuclear arsenal said Monday.

"This is the first time they have admitted a research and study program," the UN team leader, Dimitri Perricos, said. "But they have clearly indicated there was no political decision to make nuclear weapons."

General News

A history-maker hopes to find her way back. Page 6.

The U.S. government has applied for patents on hundreds of human genes. Page 2.

Dow Close	
3,060.38	
Down	
16.77	

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.692
Pound	1.7175
Yen	130.75
FF	5.772

Classified Ads ... Page 6 Crossword ... Page 8.

The Tears of a Bride at 10 Shake India

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — It was a routine flight, a two-hour hop to New Delhi from Hyderabad in the country's south in a plane jammed with the usual business commuters and some tourists.

But in one row, a young girl sat sobbing, covering her tears with her hands. Beside her, an unshaven man wearing a checkered Arab headdress stared blankly out of the window.

A flight attendant, Amrita Ahluwalia, bent over the child and asked what was wrong. The girl wept even as the attendant and several passengers ushered her to the front of the plane to find out why she was crying.

According to an account in an Indian newspaper, this is what she told them:

"My name is Ameena. I am about 10 years old. This man came to our house. He found my elder sister dark and ugly. My father, who drives an auto-rickshaw, made me marry this man. He is taking me to Saudi Arabia. I don't want to go with him."

When the plane landed in New Delhi, the police arrested the man and took Ameena into protective custody. The man was identified in court later as Yahya M. H. Sagih, 60, a Saudi who had been bride shopping in the Muslim neighborhoods of Hyderabad. He protested his arrest and produced an Islamic marriage certificate. He was bustled off to jail.

Since the case erupted in August, India's English-language newspapers have chronicled the fate of the child bride, scrutinizing falsified documents produced by the Saudi, interviewing the girl's father, who sold her off for 6,000 rupees, or $240, with another payment of $4,000 unconfirmed but widely rumored, and reveling in the pandemonium of each court appearance.

Women's organizations have taken up Ameena's cause, denouncing the custom of child marriages and calling for government investigations into the practice.

Legislators have held forth from the chambers of Parliament, and Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has demanded that New Delhi's lieutenant governor keep him informed on the case.

But the case has brought not only the matter of child marriages bubbling to the surface but also fundamental issues like irremediable poverty, religious tension and governmental complicity and ineptness.

What may be most surprising is not that

See BRIDE, Page 7

Repatriation Is Close For Some 'Boat People'

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Government officials said Monday that they would soon send home against their will a small number of Vietnamese refugees, the first group to be forcibly returned from Hong Kong since the government came under heavy international criticism for the practice in 1989.

Although the announcement was expected, the number involved is sharply smaller than foreseen.

Alistair Asprey, the colony's secretary for security affairs, said Vietnam had agreed to accept the forced return of the group while London and Hanoi continue to negotiate a wider agreement on the deportation of the tens of thousands of other Vietnamese who have sought asylum here since the late 1980s but have been designated economic migrants, not political refugees.

The group comprises about 150 "double-backers," those who voluntarily went home to Vietnam once but returned to Hong Kong in the hope of receiving a second resettlement allowance from the United Nations.

They and their families would be the first "boat people" forcibly returned from Hong Kong since 51 refugees were spirited out of the colony by riot policemen in the middle of the night in December 1989. The incident caused an international uproar, and the deportations were suspended.

At a news conference, Mr. Asprey called the move "a first step" and promised that this time the deportations would be done openly and with more sensitivity.

He said about 300 double-backers and their families had been isolated in a separate camp for several weeks, where they have been told repeatedly that they will be among the first to be returned under the expected agreement. Nearly 100 have already gone home voluntarily or are waiting to leave, he said.

The announcement of the forced returns was somewhat anti-climac-

See REFUGEES, Page 7

Baghdad Defiance Of UN on Oil Sales Alarms Relief Aides

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — With a mixture of defiance and frustration, the government of President Saddam Hussein has so far refused to accept stringent guidelines laid down a week ago by the United Nations Security Council for the sale of $1.6 billion in Iraqi oil and the emergency purchase of food and medical supplies.

At a time when international relief organizations are reporting a rise in malnutrition, infant mortality and infectious diseases, the Iraqi position has been greeted with some alarm.

Iraqi officials complain that the intrusive UN guidelines violate their sovereignty and would most likely prove impractical or impossible under current practices of international trade and finance.

Mohammed Mehdi Saleh, the minister of trade, said in an interview that the Security Council resolution governing the oil sale, "is intended to demoralize the dignity of the people of Iraq and is not intended to provide relief for the population of Iraq."

The minister vowed that the Iraqi people would eat "dates and barley and anything we have to defend our sovereignty and our freedom."

His tone echoed the Oct. 12 speech of Mr. Saddam, who told the delegates of an Iraqi-financed "conference of Arab popular forces," that "Iraq can live under siege for 20 years to come without asking anybody for anything."

Because Iraq imported three-quarters of its food supplies before the war and has seen its agricultural output reduced by at least half during the postwar period, Mr. Saddam's statement was regarded with great skepticism among foreign diplomats.

Still, defiance is the prevalent attitude. Some foreign diplomats suggested that Mr. Saddam was stalling in hope of softening the UN conditions or breaking the lock that sanctions have on the country, where other UN teams are busy destroying or dismantling Iraq's arsenal of ballistic missiles and nonconventional weapons, including a nuclear weapons research program.

Apart from whether Iraq eventually accepts the Security Council's conditions, the oil-for-food transactions needed to feed the country's 18 million people could break down in a dispute with Turkey over the cost and feasibility of reopening the crude oil pipeline through which Iraq would export its first shipment of oil in 14 months.

Turkish officials have told foreign diplomats that months of cleaning operations might be needed to return Iraq's export pipeline through Turkey to a serviceable condition.

And, even before cleaning operations can begin, Iraq and Turkey must settle a disagreement about who should pay for those operations as well as for the removal of the 8 million tons of oil that have been clogging the pipeline since pumping operations stopped in August 1990.

A senior East European diplomat here said Iraq's ambassador in Ankara had told the Turkish government that it would take until spring to get the pipeline operational.

Turkish-Iraqi relations have also been strained by recent reports that Baghdad is heavily arming the Kurdish guerrillas fighting Ankara's forces in southeastern Turkey.

Foreign diplomats in Baghdad seem to have no clear picture of Iraqi cash and food reserves. Mr. Saleh, the trade minister, said figures on the country's wheat harvest this summer were secret. Two outside studies estimated yields of 525,000 tons and 290,000 tons respectively.

Iraq's population consumes about 200,000 tons of government-rationed wheat a month. During the summer, Iraq was able to buy 200,000 tons of Australian and European wheat. Both sales were approved by the UN sanctions committee and were paid for with Iraqi cash reserves in Swiss banks that were unfrozen after the war.

One major East European embassy here estimates that Iraq could have six months of strategic food reserves on hand and would be able to supplement those stocks with illicit food shipments purchased from secret bank accounts abroad and smuggled through Jordan and Turkey.

In the interview, Mr. Saleh complained Swiss and other European banks holding known Iraqi cash reserves had balked at releasing any more cash citing the new Security Council's resolution on the oil sale. That resolution creates a special UN-controlled fund to receive the proceeds from oil sales and to distribute funds for approved food purchases.



Kaik Saribas/Reuters

Suleyman Demirel on Monday, after his party scored major gains in Turkey's election. He pledges to strip President Ozal of power.

Election Topples Turkish Government

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz resigned Monday and indicated that the conservative Motherland Party founded by President Turgut Ozal would move into the opposition after suffering a major setback in general elections.

Suleyman Demirel, head of the party that won the most votes in the elections, said he would seek to form a centrist coalition and remove Mr. Ozal from power.

Mr. Yilmaz's resignation paved the way for the formation of Turkey's first coalition government since the military seized power in 1980 to end instability.

Mr. Yilmaz said Mr. Ozal had asked him to continue as head of a caretaker government until Mr. Demirel, whose center-right True Path Party won a narrow victory at the elections, formed a new cabinet.

Asked if his party would join a possible coalition government formed by Mr. Demirel, Mr. Yilmaz said: "Our understanding is that our nation has charged us with the task of main opposition. That is what our evaluation is."

He said that staying out of a coalition would highlight his party's differences with the other parties.

The election results were unlikely to produce any major changes in Turkey's pro-Western foreign policy and free-market economic policies. But they were expected to end an era dominated by Mr. Ozal, a key Western ally during the war in the Gulf who has presided over dramatic growth in Turkey's economy and infrastructure.

Mr. Ozal lost support because of 70 percent inflation and allegations of corruption and lavish living.

Mr. Ozal did not face re-election in the voting on Sunday. But his party's plunge from 274 seats to 114 in the 450-seat parliament deprived him of his power.

The opposition has assailed him for overstepping the limits of the presidency, which was traditionally a largely ceremonial post. Mr. Demirel said he would keep an election pledge to change the constitution and unseat his longtime rival.

"Cankaya is not only my problem, it is a problem for the whole nation," said Mr. Demirel, referring to the presidential residence. He said he would work to obtain the two-thirds vote necessary in parliament to change the constitution and oust Mr. Ozal.

Mr. Demirel's party won 180 seats in the single-chamber parliament, according to unofficial returns.

Making surprising gains in the balloting were the Islamic fundamentalist Welfare Party and an allied ultranationalist group, which together won 61 seats. *(AP, Reuters)*

New Battles Erupt After 'Cataclysm' in Dubrovnik

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Heavy fighting erupted Monday around Dubrovnik on the Adriatic, and Vukovar, a battered Croatian city besieged for two months, was under attack.

Croatian news media also reported battles in several other parts of the breakaway republic in defiance of the latest cease-fire — the 10th in almost four months of war — brokered by the European Community in The Hague.

Serbia, meanwhile, banned a planned referendum on the autonomy of its southern Muslim-inhabited region of Sanjak.

The move could touch off unrest in the strategically important area and in the central state of Bosnia-Hercegovina, where there is tension between large Muslim and ethnic Serb populations.

Serbia has supported autonomy moves of the Serbian minority of 600,000 in Croatia.

Their revolt escalated after Croatia and Slovenia declared independence on June 25.

At least three federal soldiers were killed in fighting around Dubrovnik, Belgrade television reported.

Defense officials in Zagreb said the army was advancing toward the city.

The television report said that the army had spoken of large Croatian casualties. It accused the Croatian forces of starting the attack from the resort area of Kupari, and said that the army had fired back with all power.

Croatian radio described clashes Sunday near the historic city of Dubrovnik as a "cataclysm" and said that the resorts of Zupa, Plat and Mlini as well as Kupari were unrecognizable.

"Not a single hotel is still whole. The military resort in Kupari no longer exists," a Croatian radio reporter in the Dubrovnik region said, referring to a hotel complex reserved for the armed forces.

The army was reported to have withdrawn 1,100 of the 3,000 soldiers it has remaining in Slovenia, Croatia's neighboring republic, which fought a brief and successful war against federal forces after the two republics declared independence in June.

Zagreb radio said that armed Serbian rebels resumed firing Monday morning on Vukovar, a Danube River city on Croatia's eastern border that has been under Serbian and army siege for several weeks.

More than 100 seriously wounded people were evacuated from Vukovar this weekend by a convoy that braved mortars and mine fields.

Two nurses were seriously injured when a truck hit a mine near Vukovar on Saturday. They were reported recovering in a Belgrade hospital. *(AP, Reuters)*

NATO First, Cheney Says of European Army

Reuters

ROME — The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, warned Monday that a proposed European army should not be allowed to undermine NATO.

"I think our concern would be that whatever forces are assigned to the new entity would not be subtracted from those forces assigned to NATO," he said. "We would think that would be a weakening of NATO, and we would think that would not be wise."

Mr. Cheney was speaking after a one-week visit to Italy during which NATO defense ministers, meeting in the Sicilian resort of Taormina, approved an 80 percent cut in nuclear weapons in Europe.

This move was overshadowed by a plan proposed by Germany and France last week for a corps-sized European army under the nine-nation Western European Union.

France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but is not involved in NATO's military structure, and Mr. Cheney said he did not expect France to assign any troops to NATO in the future.

He added, "I would be more concerned about the forces that Germany or the European nations might assign to this new entity being subtracted from NATO, than I would be at what the French do."

In Madrid, the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said that it "would not make practical sense" to "create an additional independent European force for the defense of alliance territory."

"NATO is the alliance for the security and defense of its members in Europe and North America," Mr. Wörner added in a speech to the North Atlantic Assembly, a gathering of NATO members of parliament. "It does not make sense to have a rival force for the same purposes."

Mr. Cheney said that the United States would have no problem with a European force acting outside the NATO area, but that conflicts might arise within the area.

"It is easy for us to support the proposition that the European-based entity might from time to time find the need to deploy forces out of the NATO framework," Mr. Cheney said.

"The only question is whether the forces assigned to this would be dual-hatted," he said. "Our problem is with a mechanism created in competition with NATO."

Mr. Cheney said, "Our strong feeling has been that whatever develops within the area of the European security identity should not detract from, or undermine, or erode the basic cohesion" of "NATO itself."

He added, however, that basic decisions about European security should be made by Europeans.

Soviets Disrupt Belgian's Travel

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Soviet authorities briefly barred a plane carrying Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens of Belgium from landing in Riga, the Latvian capital, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said Monday.

A spokeswoman said that "administrative problems" had led Soviet officials to refuse permission Sunday for the Belgian Air Force Falcon to land at the Riga airport and that the flight was diverted to Copenhagen.

"The Soviets are still in control of the air over Latvia, and they were not informed that this airplane was coming," she said.

Galvin Rebukes A U.S. General Over Interview

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The top U.S. military commander in Europe delivered a rare and public rebuke to one of his senior generals Monday for suggesting that American forces in Europe should stay to keep the Germans in check.

"I wish the statement had not been made, and I wish it had not been quoted," General John Galvin, commander of all U.S. forces in Europe, said in a statement. "It sets up a false picture."

In an interview with The Washington Post last week, General Robert Oakes, the commander of U.S. air forces in Europe, suggested that Germany needed American troops to keep it from misbehaving — a clear reference to the country's Nazi past.

"I have had Germans tell me Germans are better people with Americans around," General Oakes said in the interview. The general, whose headquarters are at Ramstein in Germany, takes orders from General Galvin, who is also the commander of NATO forces in Europe.

Uncle Sam Wants Your Genes

U.S. Health Agency Seeks Patent on DNA Sequences

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a move that has set off an international scientific furor, the federal government is seeking to patent hundreds of human genes before knowing what role they play in the body.

Courts have for years allowed researchers to patent human genes, and such patents are a mainstay of biotechnology companies. Some of the most lucrative new drugs on the market, including those that promote human growth, fight anemia and prevent heart attacks, are produced with patented genes and generate hundreds of millions of dollars in annual sales.

But until now, researchers have applied for patents only after they have determined a gene's role in the body and its potential commercial uses. In a sharp departure from that practice, officials of the National Institutes of Health quietly applied in June for a patent that would cover rights to 340 pieces of genetic code, most of which have yet to be deciphered.

Officials said they might soon apply for a second patent covering an additional 1,500 sequences.

Although genes are products of nature, courts have ruled that a gene may be patented if it has been isolated and purified in a way that is not found in nature. Typically, biotechnology companies obtain patents describing an isolated gene, related code around the gene and the animal or bacteria "host" cell into which it is inserted.

It is not certain that the Patent and Trademark Office will grant the institutes' patent request, and officials at the institutes said they were merely trying to "preserve an option" and had not yet decided whether staking such claims was in the public interest.

But top scientists in the United States and Europe say they fear that the move could start a scientific version of the land rush, with billions of dollars at stake, in which governments and companies race to claim territory on the set of genes that govern everything in the body, before actually unraveling the secrets of this human genome.

"It's a quick and dirty land grab, and it's not very innovative," said Jan Witkowski, director of Banbury Center at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York state. "The problem is that you don't know what these things do. It's like laying claim to the wheel and then claiming everything that has a wheel in it."

The move has aroused criticism within the institutes from James D. Watson, the Nobel laureate who with Francis H. C. Crick first described the structure of DNA and who now heads the government's Human Genome Project, which is mapping all human genes.

"I think it would be a total mess for industry," Dr. Watson said, "if someone has been working on a particular gene for several years, but somebody else has patented it before they even know what they have."

Scientists say they fear that such a race could cripple international collaboration in mapping the genome because scientists would not share techniques, and could stifle commercial research because companies that uncovered the role of a particular gene could be forced to pay royalties to those that had merely isolated it.

"It's absolutely crazy," said Sir Walter Bodmer, head of Britain's Imperial Cancer Research Fund and president of the Human Genome Organization, a worldwide association of scientists that is trying to coordinate research and foster international collaboration among scientists.

"I am strongly in favor of patenting genes," Sir Walter said. "There is a difficult question about at what stage to patent without interfering with international collaboration. This has muddied the waters in a most inappropriate way by patenting at this stage."

Supreme Court Orders More Data on Cigarettes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday ordered new oral arguments to help it decide whether cigarette manufacturers may be sued for misrepresenting the dangers smokers face.

The order suggests that the justices are deadlocked, 4 to 4, over the issue, and that Judge Clarence Thomas could cast the decisive vote after he is sworn in Nov. 1 as the court's ninth member. Court officials said the justices would hear arguments in the case in January, on a date not yet determined.

When the case was argued initially on Oct. 8, some justices expressed doubts that Congress intended to let smokers sue tobacco companies in state courts. The case, stemming from a New Jersey family's eight-year battle with the cigarette industry, is likely to be decided by July after the new round of arguments are held.

In other cases, the Supreme Court:

- Gave judges new protection from lawsuits, ruling that a California judge may not be sued for allegedly ordering police to use excessive force to bring a lawyer into his court. In a 5-to-3 unsigned ruling, the court said, "Judicial immunity is not overcome by allegations of bad faith or malice."
- Let stand a ruling on how much money Missouri must pay to lawyers who successfully sued to racially desegregate public schools in Kansas City.

The justices rejected the state's arguments that lower courts were too generous in calculating how much money the lawyers should collect.

- Left intact a ruling aimed at promoting more blacks and Hispanics in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Police Department. The court rejected an appeal by white police officers who said a lower court ruling could lead to racial quotas within the department.
- Rejected an effort by Texas prosecutors to revive sexual-assault charges against a man whose conviction for participating in a gang rape in Dallas was thrown out of court. The court let stand a ruling that said forcing Haron Stephens to stand trial a second time would violate his double-jeopardy protection.

ASIA: *Prospects Bright for New Cooperative Order*

(Continued from page 1)

South East Asian Nations, Mr. Solomon said.

In an effort to expand economic ties, Vo Van Kiet, Vietnam's prime minister, will visit three ASEAN countries, starting in Indonesia on Thursday. He will also hold talks in Thailand and Singapore. Other ASEAN members are Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Asian officials said that U.S. plans to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea had greatly increased pressure on North Korea to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection and halt what U.S., Japanese and South Korean intelligence sources say is a clandestine program to develop nuclear weapons.

South Korea is expected to call for mutual arms cuts and the development of confidence-building measures when the prime ministers of the two Koreas meet in Pyongyang later this week.

Andrew Mack, professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, said that North Korea was being outstripped economically by the South and needed aid from Japan and other market-oriented countries. But he said Tokyo had made it clear that aid would only be forthcoming if Pyongyang agreed to put its nuclear program under international control.

Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said, "There is an historic opportunity for putting in place a political and security structure for Asia and the Pacific that will strengthen economic development and prevent diversion of resources into future regional conflicts that might otherwise erupt."

WORLD BRIEFS

White House Spurns Ex-Klansman

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The White House ruled out on Monday any support for David Duke, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan and the Republican candidate for governor of Louisiana, against Edwin W. Edwards, a Democrat.

"Basically, we don't have a horse in that race," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, after Mr. Duke eliminated the Republican incumbent, Buddy Roemer, in the first round of the elections. "The people in Louisiana have two bad choices." Asked about Mr. Duke's assertion that he supports President George Bush's policies, Mr. Fitzwater said: "We don't support him. We don't agree with him. We don't like him."

Mr. Duke, 41, who also was close to the American Nazi movement, finished second in the first round of elections with 32 percent of the vote, just behind Mr. Edwards, a former three-term governor, who received 34 percent of the vote. Mr. Roemer received only 27 percent, even though Mr. Bush had campaigned for him in New Orleans.

Bulgarian Blames Fall on Gorbachev

SOFIA (Reuters) — Bulgaria's disgraced former Communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, said Monday that he left power because President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union had blocked his attempts to introduce economic changes.

"Gorbachev only spoke of restructuring, while I created its concept," Mr. Zhivkov said at his first news conference since he was removed from office in November 1989. "I came to the conclusion that I had no place as a leader because my reforms were blocked."

Mr. Zhivkov, 80, was pushed aside by his own Communist Party as a wave of democratic change swept Eastern Europe in 1989. But he has always insisted he resigned voluntarily. A trial against him on charges of embezzling state funds has been adjourned three times since it began in March; it is due to resume Wednesday.

U.S. Steps Up Korean Pullout of GIs

SEOUL (AP) — The United States plans to withdraw 6,000 more troops from South Korea by 1995, scaling down its military strength to 30,000, a South Korean Defense Ministry official said Monday. The cut would bring to 13,000 the number of troops scheduled for withdrawal from South Korea in the next four years.

The official said the United States disclosed the plan at a meeting on Oct. 7-9 of senior American and South Korean officials in Hawaii. "The issue is under discussion between both sides and a final decision will be made at the upcoming security consultative meeting," the official said. American military officials in Korea declined to comment.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney is scheduled to head a U.S. delegation to the annual U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul in late November. President George Bush also is to visit Seoul in November.

Norway Expels 8 Soviet Diplomats

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway said Monday that it was expelling eight staff members at the Soviet Embassy for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status, a term for spying.

Five of the diplomats have already left the country and the remaining three will leave by Nov. 15, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement. It did not identify them.

The expulsions were preceded by the defection from Oslo in May of a Soviet journalist and reported KGB agent, Mikhail Butkov, who applied for political asylum in the West. Norwegian newspapers have said that Mr. Butkov has been questioned by British and American intelligence officials in London. Before the expulsions, Moscow had 32 diplomats accredited to Norway. Oslo last expelled Soviet diplomats in 1987 when it declared four Soviet personnel not wanted.

Hijacker Holds Hostage in Prague

PRAGUE (Reuters) — A man demanding to be flown to Libya hijacked a Czechoslovak Tu-134 airliner on Monday but allowed passengers to go free while he negotiated with the police at the Prague airport, officials said.

The hijacker held one of the crew of the Soviet-made plane as a hostage while negotiators discussed his demands, which included a ransom of $590,000.

The police said the plane, on a regular flight from Bratislava to Prague, was hijacked by a single man. When the plane landed in Prague, it was directed to a remote part of the airport. The plane was believed to have been carrying 12 passengers.

Japan-South Africa Trade Picks Up

TOKYO (AP) — The leading six Japanese steelmakers said Monday that they were resuming imports of iron ore from South Africa as Japan prepared to lift sanctions imposed to protest South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Yuji Tanahashi, the vice minister of international trade and industry, said at a news conference, "The government is studying lifting economic sanctions on South Africa fairly soon." South Africa has been moving to dismantle its policy of apartheid.

TRAVEL UPDATE

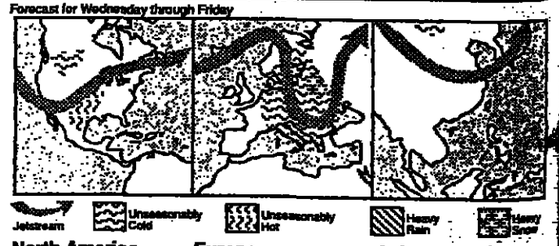
The French domestic air line Air Inter will operate only 25 to 30 percent of its flights on Wednesday because of strikes planned by ground staff and some flight personnel, the company said Monday. *(AFP)*

An outbreak of yellow fever in northern Nigeria has killed at least 50 people, Nigeria radio reported Monday. In August, health authorities confirmed at least 1,000 deaths from yellow fever in Bendel state, in the south. *(AP)*

Italy's three major unions plan a four-hour general strike Tuesday morning to protest cuts in the 1992 budget. The strike will affect schools, public transportation, news services, airlines and many banks. *(AFP)*

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday



North America

Compared to recent days, the West Coast will be chilly through Friday, with showers in the north. New York City will remain dry with warm days. Warm, dry weather from Kansas City to Chicago and Toronto will give way to showers Thursday.

Europe

Cold weather will be entrenched over Central and Eastern Europe Wednesday into Friday of this week. London to Paris will have sunny, cool days, and cold, frosty nights. Heavy snow will blanket parts of the southwestern USSR around Kiev.

Asia

Rain is possible in Beijing Wednesday and from Korea to western Japan Thursday. After a shower early Wednesday, Tokyo may be dry until Friday. Hong Kong will be dry through Friday. Typhoon Ruth may threaten the northern Philippines Friday.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	21/70	9/48	s	21/70	9/48	pc
Amsterdam	14/57	2/35	s	12/53	1/34	pc
Ankara	14/57	6/43	sh	13/55	4/39	pc
Athens	22/71	12/53	t	22/71	11/52	r
Barcelona	19/66	9/48	pc	19/66	9/48	pc
Belgrade	16/61	3/37	t	16/61	2/35	r
Berlin	8/46	-2/29	pc	7/44	-2/29	pc
Brussels	14/57	3/37	s	12/53	3/37	pc
Budapest	8/46	2/35	t	7/44	0/32	sh
Copenhagen	7/44	1/34	pc	6/43	-1/31	pc
Costa Del Sol	24/75	11/52	s	23/73	11/52	pc
Dublin	16/61	3/37	s	16/61	2/35	s
Edinburgh	12/53	0/32	s	12/53	-1/31	s
Florence	12/53	3/37	t	11/52	3/37	pc
Frankfurt	14/57	-1/31	s	12/53	-1/31	s
Geneva	8/46	-1/31	sh	9/48	-1/31	pc
Helsinki	5/43	0/32	r	3/37	-1/31	c
Istanbul	17/62	8/46	r	16/61	7/44	r
Las Palmas	23/73	16/61	pc	23/73	16/61	pc
Lisbon	20/68	9/48	pc	19/66	8/46	s
London	14/57	4/39	pc	14/57	3/35	s
Madrid	21/70	9/48	s	21/70	9/48	pc
Milan	12/53	1/34	pc	11/52	-1/31	pc
Moscow	7/44	0/32	r	7/44	0/32	sh
Munich	11/52	-2/29	pc	9/48	-2/29	sh
Nice	14/57	3/37	t	13/55	3/35	s
Oslo	8/46	-4/25	s	8/46	-4/25	pc
Paris	14/57	1/34	pc	14/57	4/39	pc
Prague	7/44	1/34	pc	6/43	-1/31	pc
Reykjavik	4/39	-1/31	pc	2/35	-1/31	r
Rome	16/61	6/43	t	15/59	6/43	pc
St. Petersburg	6/43	-1/31	r	3/37	-1/31	sn
Stockholm	6/43	0/32	c	4/39	-1/31	pc
Strasbourg	13/55	1/34	pc	13/55	1/34	pc
Tallinn	6/43	0/32	r	3/37	-1/31	c
Venice	13/55	5/41	t	12/53	1/34	pc
Vienna	8/46	0/32	t	7/44	-1/31	sh
Warsaw	7/44	-1/31	sh	4/39	-2/29	sh
Zurich	9/48	-2/29	sh	9/48	-3/27	pc

Middle East

Beirut	29/84	16/61	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Cairo	31/88	17/62	s	31/88	16/61	pc
Damascus	26/79	11/52	pc	27/80	12/53	pc
Jerusalem	28/82	14/57	s	27/80	13/55	pc
Riyadh	30/86	21/70	s	31/88	21/70	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	30/86	23/73	pc	28/84	23/73	pc
Beijing	13/55	3/37	pc	16/61	4/39	sh
Hong Kong	29/84	22/73	sh	29/84	23/73	pc
Manila	29/84	23/73	t	30/86	23/73	t
New Delhi	32/89	23/73	s	32/89	23/73	pc
Seoul	21/70	9/48	pc	22/71	9/48	pc
Shanghai	24/75	9/48	pc	24/75	9/48	pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	t
Tokyo	23/73	18/64	pc	26/79	18/64	pc
	16/61	10/50	sh	18/64	11/52	s

Africa

Algiers	22/71	13/55	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Cape Town	17/62	6/43	pc	17/62	6/43	pc
Casablanca	22/71	10/50	s	22/71	10/50	pc
Harare	32/89	17/62	pc	32/89	17/62	pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71	pc	28/82	23/73	pc
Nairobi	26/79	11/52	pc	27/80	11/52	pc
Tunis	23/73	9/48	t	22/71	9/48	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/64	12/53	r	20/68	12/53	pc
Caracas	30/86	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
Lima	19/66	14/57	sh	19/66	15/59	pc
Mexico City	22/71	8/46	pc	22/71	8/46	t
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	19/66	pc	32/89	19/66	pc
Santiago	26/79	3/37	pc	27/80	5/41	pc

North America

Anchorage	4/39	-3/27	pc	3/37	-3/27	pc
Atlanta	24/75	14/57	s	24/75	14/57	pc
Boston	18/64	9/48	pc	18/64	9/48	pc
Chicago	23/73	11/52	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Denver	26/79	5/43	s	25/77	2/35	c
Detroit	21/70	9/48	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Honolulu	30/86	22/71	sh	30/86	23/73	pc
Houston	29/84	18/64	pc	28/82	19/66	s
Los Angeles	24/75	17/62	pc	22/73	15/59	pc
Miami	30/86	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	sh
Minneapolis	21/70	8/46	s	18/64	8/46	pc
Montreal	11/52	2/35	pc	13/55	4/39	pc
Nassau	30/86	25/73	pc	30/86	25/73	pc
New York	20/68	12/53	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Phoenix	30/86	18/64	s	30/86	17/62	s
San Fran.	18/64	11/52	c	19/66	11/52	pc
Seattle	11/52	4/39	sh	11/52	5/41	pc
Toronto	16/61	5/41	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Washington	22/71	11/52	pc	24/75	13/55	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.

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10 Killed By Fire in Bay Area

400 Houses Lost To Brush Blaze

Los Angeles Times Service

OAKLAND, California — A windblown fire fueled by dry brush whipped through the fashionable Oakland and Berkeley hills Sunday, killing 10 people, destroying about 400 homes and 200 nonresidential buildings and forcing the evacuation of thousands of people in one of the worst brush fires in San Francisco Bay Area history.

The destruction included a 250-unit apartment complex that was razed in a burst of exploding cars and gas lines as occupants fled.

About 150 people were injured, including residents who were burned trying to escape or fight the flames.

Frantic residents poured out of the hills trying to outrace the fire, which began Sunday as a small brush blaze but was churned by dry, gusting winds into an out-of-control firestorm that raised a cloud of dark smoke over much of the Bay Area.

A spokesman for the Oakland emergency operations, Cliff Williams, said a preliminary count turned up about 400 homes and 200 nonresidential buildings destroyed and 1,500 acres (600 hectares) consumed by the fire.

Beverly Butler, a spokeswoman for the American Red Cross, said the agency opened five shelters to take in hundreds of the 5,000 people evacuated from their homes.

The University of California evacuated 18 fraternities and sororities, along with a married student apartment complex and a dormitory housing 750 students. A university spokesman said classes were canceled Monday.

Oakland officials said the fire started in brush near the Caldecott Tunnel, which connects Oakland with inland Contra Costa County.

As the flames raced across the hills into Berkeley, a chaotic scene unfolded as residents tried to flee the hills and others headed toward the blaze to find relatives and friends.

A respite from hot, dry weather and high wind extended hope for containment Monday but fire fighters said the brush fire was still out of control.



Erik de Castro/Reuters

WINDING DOWN — The Japanese minesweeper Hayase, one of four minesweepers sent to the Gulf, with a display showing the number of mines it blew up. The Hayase stopped Monday at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The deployment was Japan's first projection of force in 46 years.

Havel on 3-Day Visit to U.S.

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia left Monday for a three-day state visit to the United States.

Brown Enters the Democratic Race

'Time for Them to Go,' He Says of Washington Leaders

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Edmund G. Brown Jr., the former governor of California, entered the Democratic presidential race on Monday, offering himself as leader of a movement to rid Washington of "an unholy alliance of private greed and corrupt politics."

"The leaders of Washington's Incumbent Party — both Democrats and Republicans — have failed their duty," Mr. Brown, 53, said in launching his third presidential campaign. "Placing their own interests above the national interest, they have allowed themselves to be trapped and to varying degrees corrupted by the powerful forces of greed. It is time for them to go."

Mr. Brown joins a field without a clear front-runner but full of candidates also trying to position themselves as being from outside the establishment.

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas are considered in the first tier to date, with former Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts and Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia among the long shots.

For now, Mr. Brown enjoys the highest name recognition among the Democratic candidates. Two other well-known Democrats, Governor Mario N. Cuomo of New York and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, are still thinking about joining the race.

"If we continue to allow our children's rightful heritage to be plundered by politicians and greedy interests," Mr. Brown said, "if we do not halt the auctioning off of this nation's assets to foreigners to underwrite our debts, if we force succeeding generations to sell their future to pay for our excesses, then we will certainly have betrayed their heritage."

Don't Ban Breast Implants, Women Plead

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They came to Washington last week to plead their case. 400 women of various ages and stations from 37 states with one thing in common: their breasts had been enlarged with silicone implants.

The women were recruited by plastic surgeons who fear that the implants will soon be taken off the market, destroying a large part of their practices. The women's message was simple: Implants are important to physical and mental well-being, and women who want them should be free to have them.

Officials of the Food and Drug Administration are considering banning most or all use of silicone breast implants on the ground that their makers have not submitted adequate safety data.

Though leading plastic surgeons say they have used the implants for years with few problems, the devices can cause severe side effects, including serious allergic reactions, unsightly and painful lumping of tissue around the implant and implant rupture and leakage.

Also, critics say the silicone gel may cause immune system disorders and may add to a risk of cancer, or at least make breast cancer more difficult to detect.

Nevertheless, the agency officials acknowledge that the decision will not be easy. While officials are seeking to improve the agency's reputation for regulatory toughness, the commissioner of food and drugs, Dr. David Kessler, said, "It is as hard, as complicated, as emotional as any issue we've faced since I got here."

For many of the two million women who have had the implants to enhance their appearance or for breast reconstruction after cancer surgery, the issue is a personal matter where self-image and dreams mix. They and the plastic surgeons who organized the lobbying effort say that a decision on implants should be a woman's choice, not the government's.

Ruth E. Heidrich, 56, came from Hawaii to lobby her representative. Ms. Heidrich lost both breasts to cancer and is among the 20 percent of women who have the implants for reconstructive reasons.

"Facing life without my breasts was hard to imagine," she said. "I am not my breasts but the difference in my self-image is enormous. Every time I looked in the mirror and saw this chicken-breasted figure or walking down the street thinking about it, I felt deformed. For me, it was part of the therapy in getting over cancer."

Lynn Carter of Raleigh, North Carolina, said, "For me it was cosmetic. I'm 5 feet 9, I wear a size 12 and I wore a size A bra. You know, it means so much for a woman not to be small, not to feel disfigured because God didn't make her enormous."

"Why does the FDA want to take these off the market and remove a choice that women have?" she asked. "It's unfair."

Industry officials say implants have been on the market 30 years without any major safety problems

'It is as hard, as complicated, as emotional as any issue we've faced.'

and defend the data they submitted.

"We sent 50,000 pages of material for each of our two products," said Robert Rylee, chairman of the health care businesses at Dow Corning Wright Corp., the largest maker of breast implants in the United States.

But critics, including women who have suffered severe side effects, argue that manufacturers have yet to show that implants are safe.

The agency has notified companies that the data they submitted failed to answer crucial questions because studies were carried out on too few women, involved too few of the side effects and were conducted over too short a time.

An agency committee will meet for three days beginning on Nov. 12, and its recommendation is expected to be one of the major determining factors in Dr. Kessler's decision, which is due by Jan. 6.

The outcome is crucial for plastic surgeons because implants account for a large part of their practices, including as much as 50 percent for some doctors, said Dr. Dennis Lynch, a Texas plastic surgeon and spokesman for the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Late last summer, the society began a last-minute, multimillion-dollar lobbying campaign, and it urged its members to recruit patients who could help make the case in Washington.

Officials of the society said they had not seen the manufacturers' data but added that they had used the implants for years with few serious problems.

But many women are angry that their doctors failed to warn patients of some possible side effects.

Sybil Goldrich, a founder of the Command Trust Network, a group providing information for women who have breast implants and advocating further study of implants, said she wondered whether the women who were happy with their implants were aware of the problems that other women and that they themselves might experience. It is widely agreed that silicone can leak from the implants, which often have to be replaced

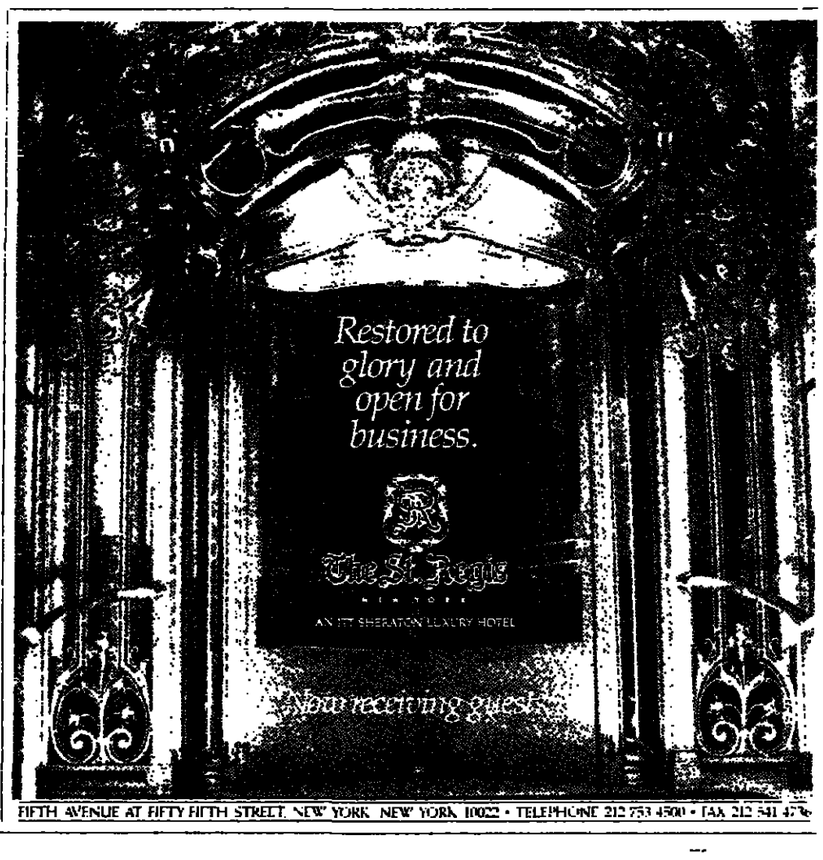
"Do they know," she asked, "that implants are only good for a limited time and they will have to have surgery again and again?"

In the company data, it appears that serious complications arise relatively frequently, in as many as one-third of patients.

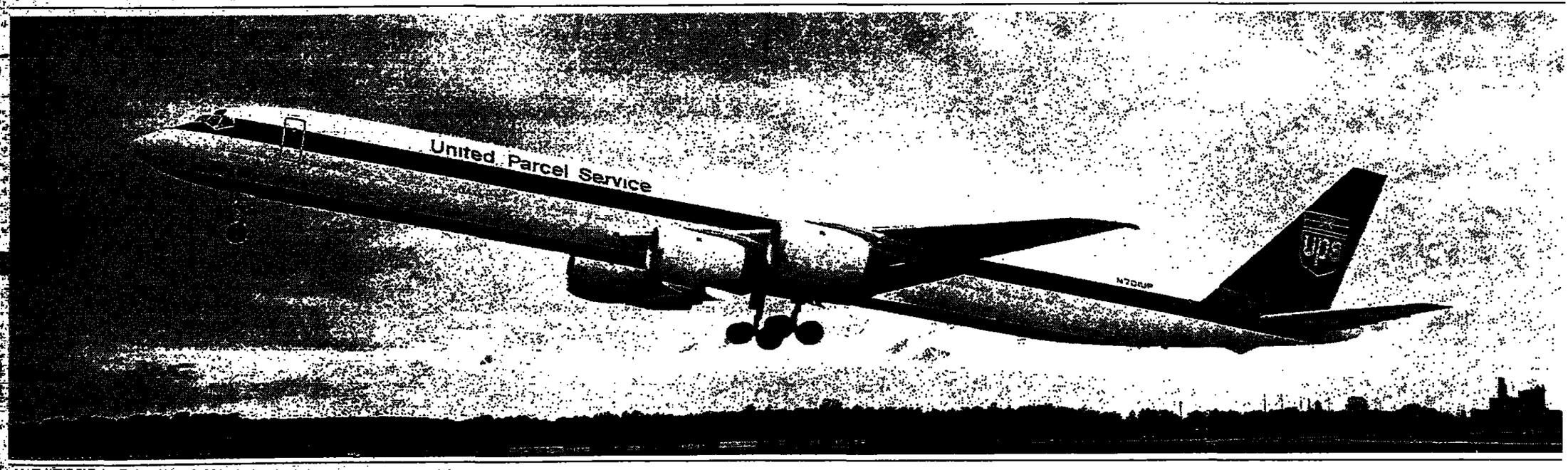
Since 1976, the Food and Drug Administration has been required to review all medical devices for safety and effectiveness. But devices marketed before then, like the implants, had never been subjected to rigorous safety tests.

By 1982, the agency had notified manufacturers that implants would be among products for which safety data could be required.

And by 1987, the agency had given details about what data would be required: studies on hundreds to thousands of women over years of time, studying numerous possible side effects, how serious they were, and how often they occurred. After further notices, the agency called in all the data in July.



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New Vision, New Europe

The Security Picture

Germany's sudden increase in size and power has set off ripples of anxiety among Europeans, especially the French but also among some of the Germans. In response, France and Germany have agreed to expand their experimental joint brigade — an army unit of several thousand troops of both nationalities — into something much larger, a corps. It is another way of guaranteeing that Germany's military forces will never go into action except as part of a broad consensus among its friends and allies.

The symbolism of the integrated corps is important, but it is only part of the reorganization of European security. The European governments' confused and contradictory reactions to two recent crises — the invasion of Kuwait and the civil war in Yugoslavia — have convinced many people in Europe that their present diverse ways of conducting security policy are unacceptably and dangerously disorderly. As the 12 countries of the European Community move closer to economic union, their next great question is whether to push for similar unity in defense and foreign affairs.

France and Germany have now radically advanced this long debate by formally proposing to take the obscure Western European Union and turn it into a combined foreign ministry and defense department for the European Community. This would not only improve coordination but provide Europe with a supranational force that could intervene as a peacekeeper in upheavals such as that in Yugoslavia.

The immediate objection from Britain is that this kind of a European army could easily turn into a competitor to NATO. One abiding European fear is that the U.S. Congress will go isolationist and pull American troops out of the structure that has given Western Europe unprecedented stability. The United States is cautious but concludes that, if done carefully, it is possible to build a unified European force without undermining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In December the Community's 12 countries may sign a treaty binding themselves into a true political union. This process is being driven by a sense of real urgency. With the collapse of Soviet power, an enormous vacuum exists in a vast region in which Germany is now, by default, the dominant presence. Many Europeans, including not only the French but most Germans, think it essential to move fast to bind Germany irrevocably to its Western friends and Western traditions by something that looks like a federal government with real authority. Otherwise there is the peril of a drift back into a Central Europe belonging neither to West nor East — a position that Germans associate with much bitter history.

The great events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have changed the world over the past two years. But great events are taking place in Western Europe as well. The French-German proposal is a vision of a future that sets the right direction for the next Europe.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

NATO Won't Suffer

The proposed joint French-German military force has drawn an unduly wary response from Washington. "We have an interest in seeing that as the European security identity is developed that it be complementary to NATO and not detract from NATO's missions," the State Department spokesman declared. But if this idea should materialize, becoming the nucleus of a real European army, it could benefit U.S. security.

America's interest is not to make the most of NATO. It is to ensure that Europeans get along with one another and never again go to war. It is also to have allied military support when needed, as in the Gulf war. The French-German initiative could help.

Americans who are overly preoccupied with the economic challenge posed by the European Community tend to forget how advantageous it was to the United States for Europeans to overcome past hostility and form such a grouping. From that perspective, French-German willingness to set up a joint force, 30,000 strong, should be reassuring to Americans. By weaving them together into another set of military ties besides NATO, it could ease worries, especially in France, about Germany's newfound capacity for independent action. Such a force could make it easier for Germany to cooperate in keeping the peace. That, too, should suit Washington.

The French-German initiative reinforces rather than reduces NATO. NATO will be diminished — because of the Red Army's return home. It will necessarily play a more modest role now. And European dependence on the United States for security will diminish as well with the decline of Soviet power and the change in Soviet ambition.

Some U.S. officials are so accustomed to equating NATO with the American place in Europe that they wrongly see any effort by Europeans to take defense into their own hands as contrary to U.S. interests. But the Cold War is over; that argument died with it. A European military arm need not be a concern so long as the Europeans' interests remain as compatible with America's as they are with one another's.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Process Starts Here

The confirmation process in the Thomas nomination was a tawdry, demeaning affair that neither side, in the final tally, can want to repeat. Just about everyone involved is now calling for reform, particularly as this latest example is seen as the culmination of a steady cheapening and corruption of the nomination and confirmation processes.

The system has been badly distorted. Candidates for the highest seat of judgment in the U.S. courts are being vetted according to the lowest form of politics, by means of procedures in which no one, from the president through the nominee to most of the senators on either side, feels able to speak what everyone understands to be the truth. The president claims to have no political purposes when he clearly does; likewise the nominee claims to have no views. The senators posture in front of the cameras, look to the polls and tend to debate the nomination in terms of proxy issues served up by interest groups. It is no surprise that so few reputations survive — and that was before the Thomas hearings further descended into the subject of sexual harassment.

But those who mistakenly believe that a procedural fix will do the job are doomed to disappointment. No procedure is proof against the political pressures that are the problem. For the sake of the independent judiciary that both sides claim to have as their goal, the need is for an easing of those pressures. In this it is up to the president to go first. Ask yourself, who has it in his power to restore a sense of balance and decorum to the choice of Supreme Court justices, and the answer unfailingly is, or at any rate begins with, George Bush.

We do not mean to suggest in this that presidents are not entitled to take into account the philosophical leanings of persons they nominate. They always have and will. Nor do we mean to suggest that Ronald Reagan and Mr. Bush systematically abused this prerogative. There have now been conservative presidents in office for 11 years in a row. They have made eight Supreme Court nominations, counting that of William Rehnquist to move from associate to chief justice. They did this in the context of a belief that the earlier court had crossed an ideological line, had gone too far in certain directions (for example, on the issues of abortion and affirmative action) and needed to be hauled back. That's fair, wrong on substance in our view, but fair.

It is not most of these justices as individual cases, but rather the cumulative, single-minded and often deliberately taunting pursuit of the political result that is playing an ever-larger part in the bitter turmoil that has ensued. We have been traditionalists in the matter of confirmations, arguing that, absent clear disqualification, presidents are entitled to their nominees even to the courts. Our sense has been that a presumption exists in favor of a presidential nominee. But a president has to earn that continuing presumption by the character of his nominations.

That is where Mr. Bush could help not just the confirmation process but the court. He would also clear the air. The implicit bargain has always been that both political branches would exercise political moderation. The president would not nominate only candidates calculated to produce particular judicial results; the Senate then would not vote to accept or reject the nominees according to the same narrow standard. It was a pretty good system. If it has not been forever destroyed it is worth restoring, and it is up to the president to start.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

And Now for the Hard Part

Now that the Israeli government has voted for joining the peace talks, no one can afford to entertain the delusion that negotiations with the Arab states will be easy. At best, the Arab regimes view the conference as a way to extract major and potentially dangerous territorial concessions from Israel in return for recognition and peace. At worst, they intend to use the conference as an instrument for attaining what they failed to achieve on the battlefield — Israel's demise. Either way, the Arabs can expect international opinion to be on their side, and it is a safe bet that the pressures exerted on Israel during the negotiations will make the recent American arm-twisting seem like a friendly caress.

— The Jerusalem Post.

To have the Arabs and Israelis sitting face-to-face at the bargaining table to grapple with four-decade-old problems was until early this month next to impossible. The diligence of the Bush administration and the marked flexibility of the Arab side have made the impossible quite accessible.

— The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

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OPINION

Tough Choices Are Shaping Up for Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — No one who knows the Middle East will celebrate yet. The substance of a successful negotiation, the give-and-take needed to make it work, is still hard to envisage. But there are going to be negotiations, starting next week in Madrid, and that is remarkable enough.

For the first time in its 43 years as a state, Israel will meet face-to-face with each of its Arab neighbors — and with representative Palestinians. All the issues between them will be on the table: peace, security, land, people.

It is going to happen now because of George Bush and James Baker. Secretary of State Baker spent much of the last five months wheedling and pushing the intractable parties. But his success was possible only because the president had the vision and courage to commit himself to this conference.

President Bush seized the moment, after the Gulf war, for a new effort at Arab-Israeli peace. He understood that some fundamental power relationships had changed. Those changes offer hope for an onset of reason in the Middle East.

The end of the Cold War has had an immediate impact on the region. Soviet military support for Syria has ebbed, making President Hafez Assad look to improved relations with the United States. Israeli and U.S. fear of communist influence has abated, making possible a joint Soviet-American invitation to Madrid.

The decline in Soviet power is also having a profound impact on U.S.-Israeli relations. It has weakened, or removed, one basis for the close ties of recent decades and for huge levels of U.S. aid: the idea that Israel was a strategic asset for America in a vital part of the world.

The Gulf war showed that U.S. armed forces could act in the Middle East without Israel. In that war, Israel was a complication rather than an asset in U.S. military calculations.

Americans are still committed to help Israel, for reasons of history and conscience. But it is clear that a more detached relationship is developing, one in which America will more freely weigh its own values and interests.

The Economist wrote last month: "Americans still express their moral commitment to Israel's survival; but Israel's moral case grows steadily weaker as it refuses to extend to the Palestinians the right of self-determination that has become a cornerstone of the emerging world order. A peace which left Israel ruling over millions of voteless Palestinians has become unthinkable."

Israelis are increasingly aware that they cannot expect unconditional support from the United States, that they can maintain the vital American connection only by paying attention to U.S. interests. Mr. Bush made that bluntly clear when he postponed consideration of loan guarantees; too bluntly, most Israelis thought, although they understood the larger point.

In this new relationship, the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are the crunch. U.S. policy is to end Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and their more than 1.5 million inhabitants. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and much of his government are committed to creeping annexation of the territories.

A choice is thus shaping up for Israel: Keep the occupied territories or keep U.S. support.

Economic realities are also pushing Israel to make a choice about the occupied territories. Bernard Avishai explores the reasons for this in the forthcoming issue of the Harvard Business Review. The $10 billion sought from the United States in loan guarantees is to build housing for Soviet immigrants to Israel. But if those immigrants are to have jobs, Mr. Avishai says, Israel will need two or three times that much in investment capital from the world. And Israel will have to change its protective economic policies and become part of the global market, using its special scientific and intellectual talents.

But there will be no large-scale foreign investment, Mr. Avishai writes, and no long-term contracts with Israeli companies while the world sees insecurity over the issue of the occupied territories. "Israel can have the Whole Land of Israel," he concludes, "or it can have a piece of the global economy."

The New York Times.

Behind the Arms Cuts, A Jousting of Republics

By Igor Malashenko

The writer is a spokesman for President Mikhail Gorbachev.

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's arms reduction initiative received an enthusiastic response from President Mikhail Gorbachev, supported by the leaders of key Soviet republics.

It took only a week to work out reciprocal steps and additional offers, a remarkable achievement for a country paralyzed by disputes about virtually every issue on its agenda.

This speed demonstrates that the bureaucracy in Moscow still can make prompt decisions when they reflect a consensus among key leaders. Some reasons for such a consensus are obvious.

Reformers need to dismantle the military-industrial complex and drastically reduce redundant stockpiles of weapons, conventional and nuclear.

They also need to change dramatically the relationship with the West.

There may be important domestic considerations behind the willingness to part with some nuclear arms.

These days war is more likely to start between overly nationalistic republics than between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some experts have voiced concern that a civil war may become nuclear.

Republics seeking independence have been willing to proclaim a nuclear-free status as a way to distance themselves from a disliked central authority controlling huge nuclear stockpiles. But after the failed putsch, Russia's leaders made clear their willingness to inherit most of the central power structure, including nuclear arms.

Boris Yeltsin declared his readiness to bring nuclear weapons to Russia from other republics. The possible emergence of Russia as a nuclear superpower hardly comforts other republics.

Nursultan Nazarbayev, the leader of Kazakhstan, where dozens of strategic missiles are deployed, opposes redeployment as unnecessary and prohibitively expensive. Leonid Kravchuk, the Ukrainian leader, still favors a nuclear-free status for his republic but is also against redeployment. This apparent contradiction might be resolved if nuclear weapons in the Ukraine were eliminated as a part of a broader international agreement.

Russia probably is the only republic capable of developing, producing and maintaining nuclear weapons.

However, leaders of other republics, where nuclear weapons are deployed, correctly assume that nuclear status is more important than actual nuclear capability.

They will not use these weapons or intimidate anybody with them; still, they do not want to be bullied or to create any disadvantage for their republics in the future. For the republics are intensely bargaining over the redistribution of resources and political power, and a loss of nuclear status may be a prelude to other losses.

I think the most rational way to deal with disagreements between the republics is to keep central command and control over nuclear weapons.

The republics probably would prefer not to open a Pandora's box of disputes over their rights to command nuclear arms deployed on their territory and would accept the central authority's custodianship of the arsenal.

Some extreme nationalists openly say that nuclear leverage should be used to achieve political goals for their republics. Some radical may try to seize nuclear weapons to blackmail Moscow or local authorities.

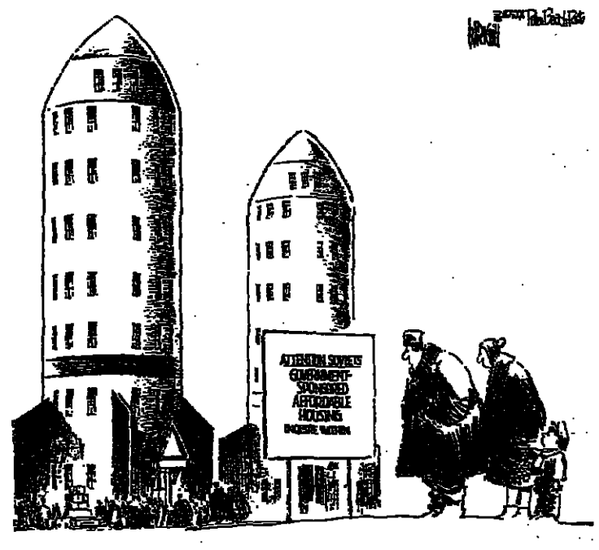
Such groups are still marginal. But responsible Soviet leaders are aware of the necessity of discouraging radicals. To do so it is vital to lower the level of nuclear preparedness, to withdraw thousands of nuclear weapons from their too numerous sites of deployment, to store them in safe military depots and to destroy a great number of them.

It would take the United States and the Soviet Union years to negotiate new large-scale reductions.

It would be difficult for Mr. Gorbachev and other reformers to do so completely on their own, thus triggering a new counteroffensive by hardliners. However, they did not lose the opportunity provided by Mr. Bush's initiative and made important decisions that answered Soviet domestic concerns and the bilateral demand for strategic stability.

Given the size of the U.S. and Soviet stockpiles, there are still vast opportunities to continue this process.

The New York Times.



In Privatizing the Land of Tolstoy, Look to Poland

By Richard Critchfield

MOSCOW — Talks with peasants in a village 130 kilometers from the Kremlin suggest how badly Russia needs to privatize land. Villagers are eager to raise the cows and pigs that could do much to solve Russia's food problem, but they need a little land to grow feed crops and hay.

"It's impossible to keep a cow," said Igor, 45, an irrigation worker at a collective farm. His house stands on half a hectare (1.2 acre) of land; besides a garden, he keeps sheep, two pigs, geese, chickens and a goat, which he milks for about two kilograms (4.4 pounds) a day. He kills a pig at Christmas and another at Easter, but these and much of the rest go to feed himself, his wife and two sons. He fishes when he can and dries the fish for winter.

A year ago he bought a second-hand tractor. The old peasant ideal of equality is still very much alive in the Russian consciousness. He uses the tractor to help his neighbors, and won't charge for it. In Russian and Polish villages, to buy and sell for personal gain, even one's services, goes against age-old tradition.

Russia needs to distribute land on something like the Polish scale. More than 80 percent of Polish farming is done by individual family owners, whose average farm is 6 hectares, about half of it tilled and the rest in pasture and woods. This is enough to feed a family and put close to 1,000 kilograms of pork and the milk from three cows out on the market. Poland has not only an abundance of pork, veal, beef, milk, butter and cheese, but also the resilience of a peasant society that can feed itself.

Polish and Russian villages look alike, especially the pre-1917 wooden houses with their gardens and picket fences. And in Russia, rural churches are being reopened and pictures of the Virgin Mary and Jesus are reappearing in the houses. Differences, of course, are striking.

In the two-hour drive out from Moscow there were the same birch forests, now ablaze with yellow leaves. But in Russia the fields were full of soldiers harvesting potatoes, a sign of a starkly militarized society. Later came an army of bent, gray figures, gleaners from the city, scavenging what few potatoes the soldiers had left behind.

Most Moscow families are said to be hoarding sacks of potatoes to get through the winter. Queues abound. It can be frightening to watch angry, apprehensive people push and shove just to clutch a handful of sausages. Alarmingly little food is visibly on sale.

Away from the Kremlin, with its gilded domes and crosses dazzling in the sunshine, a pall of profound uneasiness hangs over Moscow. The city's Communist-era architecture is as colossal a failure as the system that inspired it. Nothing prepares you for Moscow's grandiose squalor, with its unwashed windows, mud-encrusted cars, potholed streets, beggars and drunks — all overlooked by Stalin's seven Gothic skyscrapers, now said to be plagued by cockroaches and rats.

But out in the villages you are back in the land of Tolstoy and of Chekhov — the Great Russia of old Muscovy.

The other day Mikhail Gorbachev said that after years of talking about it, the time had come to privatize land. It could make all the difference. Only about a third of Russians remain in farming today, as opposed to 80 percent before 1917, but children and grandchildren of peasants still make up a majority of the Russian people.

In 1917, Lenin promised land to the peasants. But after 1928, when collectivization began, Stalin took it back. He wanted to requisition grain to feed the expanded numbers of industrial workers. The mechanization of farming allowed them to come from the peasantry.

This worked until the 1960s, when Russia began to have chronic food shortages. Unless Lenin's promise is at last redeemed, Russia cannot feed itself. Nobody knows what a really big disruption of a modern economy could mean, but mass starvation might come quickly unless there is enough outside aid.

Should a breakdown occur, Russia's machine-based, collectivized farming is far more vulnerable than Poland's partly subsistence farming. In such a catastrophe, pressure to accept a single leader like Boris Yeltsin to keep the hungry people fed would be enormous.

The writer, author of "Villages," visited Russia this month after five months in a Polish village. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Campus Correctness? Never Heard of It

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — On campuses there is a new tenet in the catechism of "political correctness," the enforced orthodoxy of leftism. That new tenet is that political correctness does not exist.

But if you dare to question this nonexistence, if you doubt aloud that free expression is uninhibited, you may be harassed on campus, even driven from town, as was Alan Gribben, more about whom anon.

The Chronicle of Higher Education recently reported the founding of "Teachers for a Democratic Culture," an organization of academics that "denies that left-wing students and academics are squelching dissent on college campuses." That is "misinformation" and "distortion" from "right-wing ideologies." Oh.

The Chronicle of one week earlier had reported from Tempe, Arizona: "In what has been called 'a classic instance of political correctness,' a speech by a Mexican-American woman who served in the Reagan administration has been canceled at Arizona State University because of student opposition."

Linda Chavez was invited to speak about her book, "Out of the Barrio," on Hispanic-American politics and assimilation. She was disinvited because the director of the lecture series had not realized that (in the director's words) her "stand on the issue of bilingualism" is "so controversial among minority students."

A university spokesman insisted Ms. Chavez had not been disinvited, because she had not really been invited, a contract not having been issued. But a contract had been issued. And the letter disinviting her used the word "cancel": "The Minority Coalition has requested that we cancel this engagement and bring other speakers whose views are more in line with their politics."

ASU's president urged that she be invited back. She has been, in the politically correct manner. Not to give a speech, but to debate, along with a corrective person.

The University of Northern Colorado withdrew its invitation to Ms. Chavez to give the commencement address. It said the invitation had been intended to show "sensitivity to cultural diversity" but now seemed "grossly insensitive."

Invitations to her have been withdrawn from the Camden, New Jersey, campus of Rutgers University and the Stony Brook campus of the State University of New York.

Lynne Cheney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, has catalogued some costs of political correctness. A Harvard historian has quit teaching a course on immigration rather than endure more accusations of racism. He found that to defend himself he would have to record all his classes and conversations with students.

Six University of Minnesota professors were charged with sexual harassment. Their offenses included, says Mrs. Cheney: "Not greeting a student in a friendly enough manner, for example. Not teaching in a sensitive enough way. Not having read a certain novel." She says these charges were dropped but not until the professors had suffered substantial expenses and pain.

Alan Gribben has fared worse.

In the 1970s he was a student radical at Berkeley. For 17 years he taught English at the University of Texas at Austin. But this Mark Twain scholar ran afoul of political correctness when he voted against a master's level program in Third World and minority literature. (He favored a doctoral program.) He was denounced as a racist. (His wife is Chinese-American.)

Then when material with a pronounced leftist slant was made required reading for a required course in English composition, Mr. Gribben protested at this subordination of instruction to indoctrination. He was shunned by colleagues, avoided by graduate students, effectively expelled from the life of the department, denounced as a racist at a campus rally. He received hate mail.

He now teaches at Auburn University's campus in Montgomery, Alabama. You can contact him to tell him that political correctness has never existed.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Intolerance: Europe's Ugly Visitor

By Robert B. Goldmann

NEW YORK — Rising support in Germany and France for extreme-right parties and movements is part of a growing attitude among frustrated voters of "a plague on both your houses" toward mainstream parties. The attacks on foreigners in Germany are the shrillest sign of an emerging crisis.

In France, recent special elections saw abstention rates of close to 70 percent, in effect boosting the influence of more motivated and organized groups, like supporters of the far-right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen. With the Socialist-led government sinking in the polls and the mainstream conservative forces divided, concern about Mr. Le Pen's influence is growing. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's use of the word "invasion" to describe the immigration problem was seen as an attempt to preempt the National Front leader by echoing his message.

In Germany, a poll by Der Spiegel showed that a third of those questioned had "understanding for extreme rightist tendencies, which have been developing as a result of the immigrant problem." This feeling holds true in both parts of the reunited country, but even more so among youths in the east.

Desecrations of Jewish cemeteries have become routine in East European countries. The anti-foreign, anti-semitic Pamyat movement in the Soviet Union remains active. There is concern that rising ethnic pride and self-assertion in the region may fuel anti-foreigner as well as anti-Jewish or other anti-minority attitudes.

Is this temporary and simply a part of other changes? Or is it deeper?

There seems to be a difference in Western and Eastern Europe regarding sympathy for the right. In Germany and France, it is related to what is seen as the threat of "foreign" influences. There are asylum-seekers and illegal "economic migrants," mostly from Third World countries, with "strange habits" who "don't fit."

Democratic governments find themselves caught between responding to anti-foreign frustrations and their commitment to basic freedoms. Such indecision is exploited by demagogic movements like Mr. Le Pen's.

In Eastern Europe, deep-seated hope for fast and radical change that followed the demise of communism was bound to be disappointed. Such changes cannot come fast if they are to develop in the context of a democratic structure. When economic problems persist even as political change has occurred and national independence becomes real or promising, irrational nationalist and anti-foreign feelings are bound to come up.

With communism either defeated, as in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, or existing democratic governments showing signs of fatigue (France) or wear (Germany), an alternative "strong hand" looks inviting.

A recent election in Bremen showed a sharp decline in the vote for the Social Democrats, who have urged tolerance toward asylum-seekers, a rise in votes for the Christian Democrats, who have argued for more restrictive clauses in the constitution on asylum requests, and a steep increase in backing for the extreme-right German People's Union, which is anti-foreigner.

The problem in France is more acute because the mainstream parties are in disarray. Mr. Le Pen's party is estimated to have 15 percent to 20 percent of the electorate's support. One can imagine the National Front having bargaining power in forming a right-of-center coalition after the next elections. Some conservatives are wondering how to deal with Mr. Le Pen.

But, as the past has shown, temporizing with far-right extremists, looking the other way, or trying to preempt them by imitating their arguments and appeal are all ineffective.

In Western Europe, democratic governments and political parties must deal with rightist extremism by facing its irresponsible appeals head-on, and by effective responses to the real economic and social problems that the rightists feed on.

In Eastern Europe, the new leaders must make clear that extremism offers no solutions. There is no point in celebrating the defeat of communism by supporting another version of the nonfreedom that is the hallmark of all extremist regimes.

Western aid to the East European countries should be not just economic and financial. An equivalent in Europe to America's Endowment for Democracy, which supports the development of democratic processes abroad, would be a good partner for the Deutsche marks, francs and pounds that go to the East.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Paris Cascade

PARIS — The work of transforming part of the south side of the hill of Montmartre into a cascade is being pushed forward. Large rocks have been deposited where it is proposed the artificial mountain torrent shall run. The water will come out from in front of the Sacré Coeur Church and will fall down the hill and finally lose itself in a pool below. The waterfall will be made to look as picturesque and as natural as possible and will be one of the sights of Paris.

1916: German Protest

CHRISTIANIA — It is announced that the German Minister has been instructed to make a formal protest against the recent decision of the Norwegian Government forbidding the navigation of foreign submarines in the Norwegian territorial waters. The Berlin Government considers this measure to be directed exclusively against Germany, and contrary to the true spirit of neutrality. The news of the protest has been received here calmly, the conviction being that Germany, in spite of her ill-humor, will not follow up her diplomatic action for fear of alienating the three Scandinavian Powers, who are agreed in regard to their defence.

1941: Avoiding Society

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] All formal White House social entertainments scheduled for this winter have been canceled "because conditions are so serious and the President is so busy," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today [Oct. 21]. Immediately affected are five state receptions, a series of luncheons and afternoon teas. The only entertaining at the White House this winter will be informal gatherings of guests who "have a purpose in being here." White House officials recalled that social events were omitted during the Wilson administration after the declaration of war.

OPINION

On Mario Cuomo's Mind: What Am I Waiting For?

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When I was in Tokyo last month, they asked me what the possibility was that I would seek the U.S. presidency. I told them that question was too easy.

If they had asked me, "Do you think there is a possibility that while the governor of New York is in Japan there will be an earthquake and a typhoon in two days?" I would have said, "Not likely." But of course — there was an earthquake and a typhoon in those two days. So the unlikely sometimes happens.

But I can't get away with this cuteness routine forever. I have been saying I have no plans to run, and no plans to make plans, but now it's a year to Election Day and it's time to stop playing Hamlet and start playing for keeps.

Of course I am running, and not just for the exercise; this thing gets more winnable every day.

The media are so naive. They phrase their questions in convoluted ways to be first to drag an announcement out of me, and they miss the opening of the campaign that has been going on for months in California.

That is where the nomination (and the election) will be won. It is the biggest state, plenty of ethnics and minorities, where I can win big. I want the California primary to be moved up early in the spring, so I can put the nomination on ice quickly and focus on George Bush.

Of course, the president knows that, and wants me to lose a few Southern primaries, which is why his California Republicans are trying to keep their primary in June. That is the first skirmish of the campaign, and the pundits, typically, are waiting for a press release.

I like the Democrats now in the field running to be my running mate. Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th or Senator Al Gore might have been trouble, but these new guys are perfect for clearing out the political underbrush.

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, the old-line liberal, doesn't have a chance, but he has the best one-liner so far: "George Bush was born on third base and thinks he hit a triple." Great line, not only about Mr. Bush's rich childhood, but about taking credit for seven presidents' battle against communism. I'll give Mr. Harkin full credit, but I am the one who played semi-pro baseball and that gag belongs in my stump speech.

Bill Clinton of Arkansas is the best organized, and he has his centrist message together. Him I like, and I need a Southern WASP, but he is another governor, and the damn gossipmongers will be all over him. He'd be a good campaign chairman, nice contrast to John Sununu or Robert Mosbacher.

My man is Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska. Lost part of his leg winning the Medal of Honor — untouchable. Can you just see my Mr. Kerrey up against Mr. Bush's Dan Quayle? Let Mr. Bush try to wrap himself in the flag again; "My running mate, Senator Kerrey, who doesn't have to remind you that he won the Medal of Honor in Vietnam ..."

Now about strategy. We'll jujitsu Mr. Bush on his claim to foreign policy experience: America doesn't need a president of the World, we need a president of the United States. And his foreign policy has been overrated: He totally misread the breakup of the Soviet Union, and after all the fuss about defeating Saddam Hussein, the dictator is getting more dangerous because Mr. Bush choked at the end.

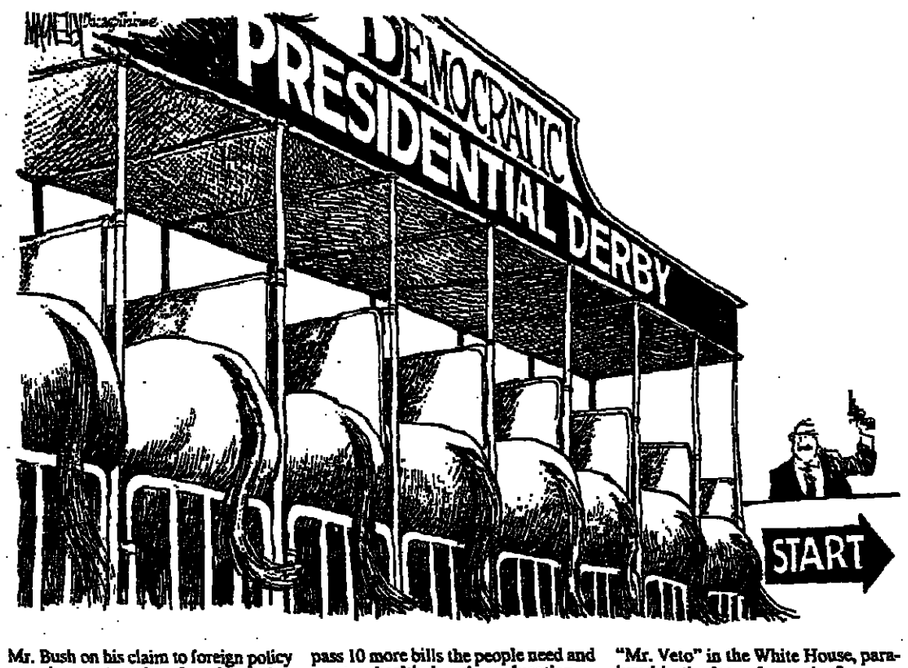
I'll hit him with the "Dirty Dozen." Mr. Bush's veto of the unemployment insurance bill was one; his veto of the bipartisan civil rights bill will be two. The Democratic leadership should pass 10 more bills the people need and want — health, housing, education — let the no-man in the White House do his "dirty dozen vetoes." I'll pledge to sign those 12 bills on Inaugural Afternoon — and I'll keep my promise.

Let him try his Michael Dukakis stuff with me, sailing around New York harbor and whatnot — he'll never know what hit him. George Bush stole $6 billion from the states this year, on top of being the slowest-growth president since Herbert Hoover. Are you Americans better off than you were four years ago with "Mr. Veto" in the White House, paralyzed in the face of recession?

You think I would sit tight like those bozos when Mr. Bush's hatchet men smeared Anita Hill? Not a chance. Americans like a scrapper, an underdog in the polls who will stand up against the smug no-men, and just watch those polls turn around when I make my prime-time speech at the convention in New York, and when I get to him in those televised debates.

I can hardly wait. Then what am I waiting for?

The New York Times.



Egads! The New Age Kids Zap the Old World Order

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — From swimming sprints to checkers, I have become an expert at losing in recent years. Imagine my chagrin to discover that this hard-won expertise has been overtaken by events — OBE-ed, as they say in the Washington bureaucracy.

Parents have to work at losing persuasively to their offspring in sporting contests or games where small egos can be bruised. But gradually it is becoming clear that the very competitive 6-year-old male child in the Hoagland household no longer needs my covert help to win. An inventory of confidence-building dodges totters on the brink.

MEANWHILE

The camel of obsolescence poked its nose under the tent flap this summer in the form of a handheld video game. The puny score I achieved on Safebusters was almost doubled by Lee and quadrupled by his take-no-prisoners 11-year-old sister, Lily. Both chortled as I struggled in vain to match the seemingly endless series of beeps and chimes they drew from this gadget from hell.

Hand and eye coordination is the key. I was quickly reassured by the person in charge of protecting my own ego in these matters. I had not had as much practice as the children, she allowed in her most charitable manner.

Somehow I doubt that is it. The change I witnessed and participated in this summer is more conceptual than mechanical. The play habits of my children and their friends belong to a generation committed to a future that Old Timers will never get the hang of, no matter how much they — we — practice or read the instruction booklets for VCRs.

It is not just Safebusters and the array of other electronic games stockpiled and traded by Lily and Lee and their French playmates during a summer visit to Europe. As games and story characters go global, so do imaginations and visions.

The internationalization of children is changing both present and future. Children instinctively know that Home is a much bigger place than even the great American nation in a world on the cusp of the 21st century.

What else to conclude when two recent kindergarten graduates from America and France greet each other with detailed and identical accounts of the latest doings of their mutual heroes, four pizza-gobbling, American-speaking turtles who practice Japanese martial arts? Or when they compare notes on the same new Nintendo games each has recently brought home, one in Paris, the other in Washington?

It is something of a special case, I admit. Lee and his pal, Patrick Faure, can communicate in each other's language. But they are hardly special in admiring the borderless global phenomena of the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, Nintendo and the videotapes they exchange. Lily meanwhile explains to her friends, Véronique and Florence, how those stars of French television, les Simpsons, are and are not like an average American family.

Their age group inhabits an electronic time stream unknown and unavailable to previous generations. What they will do with this time stream linking Europe, America and Japan in new ways beats me.

My heroes at Lee's age were Red Ryder, Lash Larue and other mythical inhabitants of the Western frontier. The heroes of my youth were men of the past.

I am sure there are still children who have such interests. But many others fasten on heroes of a phantasmagorical, "mutant" future in which Italian pizza and art, Japanese technology and American culture blur into a garish pastiche of the imagination.

Like every generation before us, we Old Timers are horrified. French mothers and fathers join American parents to complain that their children do not know enough about national history and language, while they know too much about trashy cartoons drawn in Japan from scripts developed in Belgium and played for audiences in Marseille and Memphis.

Can it be that these New Age children, with their common store of electronic know-how and folklore to draw on, will leapfrog many of the barriers that have created international rivalries and conflicts in the past? I have to say that such a sentiment seems too grand and too Pollyannaish to me. But let's hope that a man who loses at Safebusters can be wrong about this, too.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disarm the Gun Lobby

Now 22 innocent persons have been mowed down by the bullets of a legally armed maniac in Texas. As an American, I have one question: What is it going to take to put an end to the powers of the gun lobby?

WILLIA ECKERBERG.
London.

Europeans Must Decide

As a native of Austria and a dedicated European hoping to see the United States of Europe become a political, economic and strategic reality, I have great sympathy for the flexibility Max Jakobson advocates for Europe's neutral states as they move toward membership in a broader European Community (*"Europe's Neutrals Should Relax and Join Right In," Oct. 17*).

But for this "new Europe" to really work, more than flexibility will be needed. The people of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland will need to fundamentally reassess the existing concept of neutrality which, in the context of a New World Order, is somewhat redundant.

We will not create a strong United States of Europe so long as some of its members either insist on or tacitly hope for implicit recognition of "special conditions" of membership. For the new Europe to enjoy a healthy birth, it is going to need the full commitment of all member states.

KARL H. PAGAC.
London.

Thomas: Lingering Smoke

The case of Judge Clarence Thomas ends as a shame. A shame because a male-dominated Senate did not deal with Professor Anita Hill's accusations before it was forced to do so by public pressure and the female members of the House. A shame because the proceedings were broadcast on television, turning a serious matter into a spoof. Has America lost its soul and mind for the sake of entertainment?

DOMINIQUE DARNE.
Paris.

William Safire, in "Give Thomas the Benefit of the Doubt" (*Opinion, Oct. 15*), claims that anyone opposed to Judge Thomas's confirmation to a life term on the Supreme Court after Professor Hill's allegations seeks to destroy American justice. By urging the fictitious legal principle of the "benefit of the doubt," he alludes to the reasonable doubt principle in criminal cases. He seeks, in essence, a presumption of confirmation once a nominee is picked by the president. If we were to carry the allusion to its logical extreme, so long as the Senate Judiciary Committee could not prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that a nominee committed a crime, then she or he must be confirmed.

DOUGLAS J. GILBERT.
Allschwil, Switzerland.

The proceedings convinced me that the Senate Judiciary Committee is not, as Senator Orrin Hatch claimed, an "august" body. It occurred to me that Professor Hill and Judge Thomas did not deserve to have their stories evaluated by that particular group of men.

REGINA BRAKER.
Montagnola, Switzerland.

The piousness of Senators Arlen Specter and Orrin Hatch was deeply disturbing. This charade had nothing to do with Judge Thomas versus Professor Hill; it had everything to do with holding on to power. If Judge Thomas wasn't entirely these senators' man before, he certainly is now.

FRAUKE WARNER.
Vienna.

Had the liberal constructionists of previous decades not turned the Supreme Court into a lawmaking oligarchy, with an agenda independent of duly elected representatives, the Thomas nomination would have been uneventful. And complaints about qualifications? That issue went out the window when Robert Bork was crucified for failing the liberals' political litmus test.

STEVEN VANNE.
Meinier, Switzerland.

Professor Hill's bravery is to be commended, for now her career is also marked. Male members of Congress should carefully review their reaction to this case. The growing number of women in the work force will not allow them to forget this one.

SARAH J. TISCH.
Quezon City, Philippines.

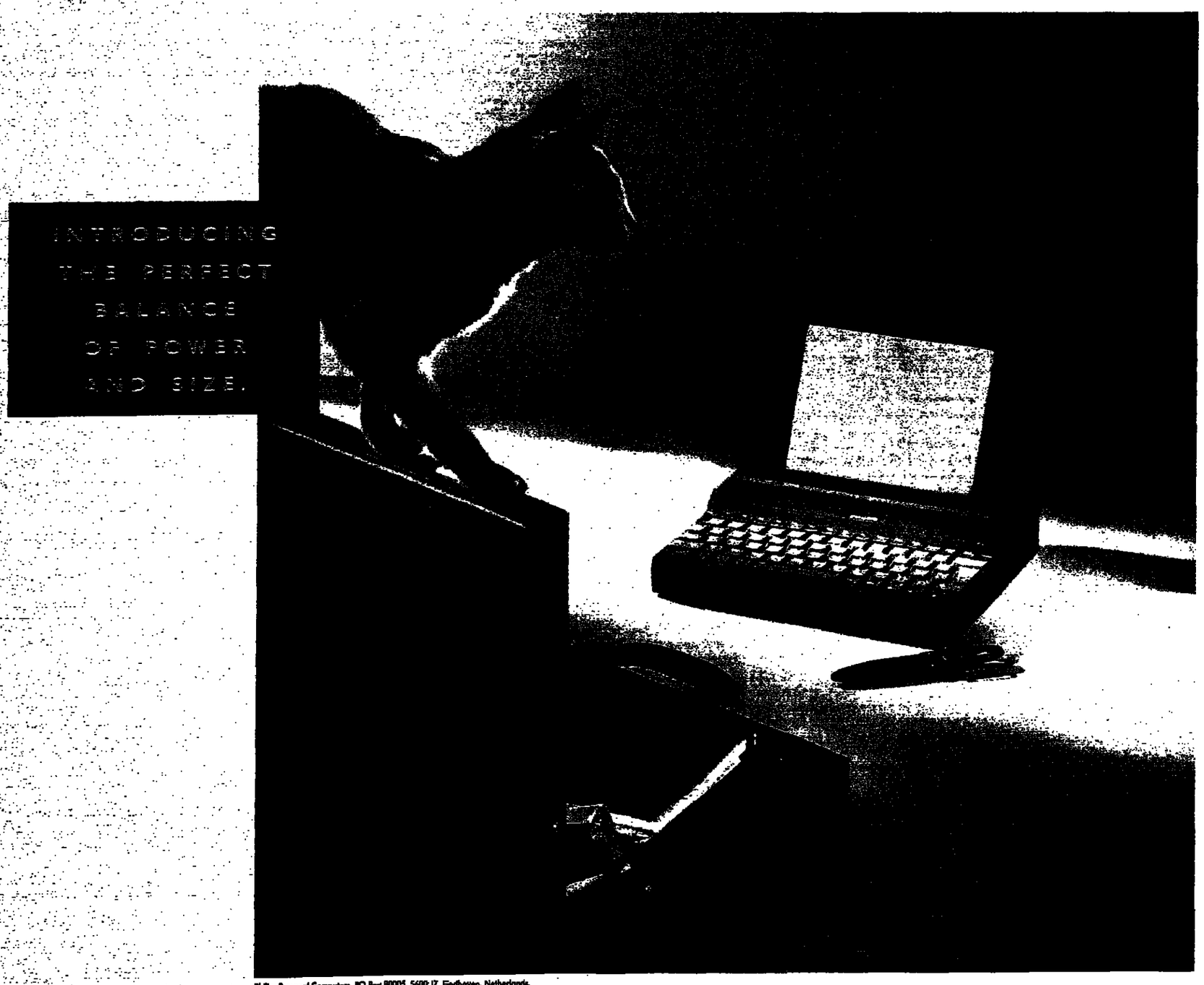
To paraphrase Oscar Wilde, it would take a heart of stone not to die of laughter at such grotesquely comical proceedings. The United States is quickly making itself the laughingstock of the civilized world. With its passion for legislating and opening to public inquisition every detail of life, whether public or private, America no longer seems the Land of the Free. At the root of this puritanical zealotry lies a total absence of any sense of humor about human nature, which is sad, coming from the country of Twain, Mencken and Thurber.

L. do ARRIZABALAGA y PRADO.
Madrid.

Professor Hill chose to support her credibility by taking a lie detector test, which indicated she had told the truth. Judge Thomas denied all guilt, cried foul and did not choose to take such a test.

MARIE-ROSE CARNAZZO.
Paris.

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Fighting Erupts In Cambodia as Pact Signing Nears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Diplomats on Monday put finishing touches to arrangements for a peace conference to end Cambodia's civil war, but fresh fighting was reported near the Thai border.

Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government troops clashed with guerrillas over control of cross-border trade routes on Monday, two days before the peace accord is due to be signed.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front accused the Phnom Penh government of "well-coordinated large-scale offensives," violating a cease-fire observed by all sides in the run-up to the 19-nation Paris conference.

The United Nations is to spend $1.5 billion on the most costly and ambitious peacekeeping operation in its history to regroup and disarm the rival armies, return refugees, run a transitional authority and organize free elections in 1993.

No major snags were expected in the two days of discussion in Paris preceding the signing. Delegates were reviewing translations of the treaty, to be issued in English, French, Russian, Chinese and Khmer. They also were expected to discuss its implementation, a conference source said.

Relief organizations urged the world on Monday to ensure refugees better protection from the Khmer Rouge, from whom hundreds of thousands of Cambodians fled into Thailand in the late 1970s.

The Khmer Rouge, who took power in 1975 after the fall of the Phnom Penh government, are blamed for the deaths of more than two million Cambodians before Vietnam invaded in 1978.

They are the strongest of three guerrilla groups under the umbrella of the former monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Doctors Without Borders and Handicap International, two non-government aid groups, appealed for urgent measures to protect refugees from being forced to cross the mine-strewn border into areas of Cambodia under Khmer Rouge control.

About 350,000 refugees are massed in camps just inside Thailand. The Khmer Rouge has denied forcing them to return to Cambodia, saying they were going home of their own free will.

The Khmer Rouge will be represented at the peace conference by Khieu Samphan, a moderate considered by Western diplomats as a weak front-man for the hard-line leaders, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who continue to wield the real power.

Prince Sihanouk met representatives of all the factions and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on Monday to plead for a humane handling of the refugee problem.

(Reuters, AP)

Pakistan to Build 32 Dams

Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan announced Monday that it plans to build 32 dams to meet the country's rising need for electricity.

A History-Maker Tries to Find Her Way Back to Washington

By Elizabeth Kolbert
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The sky is streaked with violet and the cocktails have turned watery by the time Senator Paul Simon, a late arrival, clambers onto the deck to introduce the guest of honor.

"She made history," the Illinois Democrat says. And then he adds, as if as an afterthought: "And she is going to make history!"

Through the dimness, Geraldine A. Ferraro flashes her familiar smile. A shiver of emotion passes through the crowd.

The first woman to run for vice president of the United States is running for public office again, hoping to win a Senate seat from New York next year. Everywhere she goes — fund-raisers in Washington, campaign stops in New York — she generates tremendous feeling. But is it excitement, or just nostalgia?

When Walter F. Mondale summoned her to Minnesota to be his running mate in 1984, Ms. Ferraro had been planning to run for the same seat she is running for today — the one held by Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato. She says she is simply picking up where she left off.

"Everybody's gone on with their lives," she said recently. "It's time for me to get on with mine."

Yet to many politicians, there is something almost poignant about Ms. Ferraro's campaign, a "you can go home again" optimism that defies most electoral experience — especially her own.

The last time Ms. Ferraro was considering a Senate race, she was an up-and-coming but relatively obscure member of Congress from Queens. Now, at age 56, she has a permanent place in American history texts, and her candidacy for any office is a national event.

But fame for Ms. Ferraro came with unpleasant side effects. In 1985, her husband, John A. Zaccaro, a real-estate developer, pleaded guilty to scheming to fraudulently obtain bank financing. Three years later, her son, John Jr., was convicted of selling cocaine to an undercover agent. Both events received extensive coverage, and they continue to exert an undeniable drag on her candidacy.

At a recent campaign speech delivered to a standing-room crowd in Manhattan, Ms. Ferraro said she thought crime was the biggest problem facing the State. After the speech, a young woman asked with some embarrassment how Ms. Ferraro could be an effective voice against crime given her own family's experience.

Ms. Ferraro brushed aside the question, saying that her husband and son, now in law school, had "paid their debt to society."

But as she travels across the state, the question always seems to be lurking just beneath the surface.

"There's a lot of interest in her out there," one prominent Democrat said. "But I can't put my finger on a lot of support for her."

"Gerry," he added, "has a passion for this stuff that overcomes a lot of other factors."

Ms. Ferraro's propensity to talk about her feelings and experiences makes her unusual among politicians; she gives an impression of openness at a time when many other candidates seem pre-programmed.

"She distinguishes herself by having a real rapport with voters," said Madeleine Albright, a friend and foreign-policy adviser. "People sense a personal warmth in her."

Ms. Ferraro says she is running for the Senate because she believes in public service and thinks she can make a difference. "The thing I look forward to is being able to have a voice in the policies that affect this country," she said in a recent interview.

Not surprisingly, Ms. Ferraro's stump speech, still in its formative stages, leans heavily on her personal history — on her painful childhood, her hard-won college education and her struggle to attend law school at night.

Still, it is precisely her personal history that has prompted many Democrats to question whether she is the best candidate for the party to put up against Mr. D'Amato next November.

Mr. D'Amato, a second-term Republican, has been badly bruised by a series of recent ethics investigations (over the summer, the Senate Ethics Committee rebuked him for the way he managed his office but declined to censure him.) Some Democrats say they fear that Ms. Ferraro's own experience would would make it difficult for her to exploit the senator's most obvious vulnerabilities.

By Land and Air, Rescuers Rush Aid To Survivors of Himalayan Quake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEHRA DUN, India — Thousands of troops and medical teams distributed rice, blankets and medicines on Monday to survivors of an earthquake that killed at least 367 people in the Himalayan foothills.

Some reports said the toll from the quake along the Indian-Tibetan border on Sunday could reach 500.

The quake destroyed tens of thousands of homes and touched off major landslides in about 400 villages of northern Uttar Pradesh, the police said. At least 2,000 people were injured.

The most serious damage appeared to be in the Uttarkashi district, 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Dehra Dun.

Many concrete buildings collapsed and landslides crushed smaller dwellings, the daily Statesman reported. "The rocky upheaval smashed an entire section of Uttarkashi town," it said.

There was no word Monday on 500 people who were feared trapped in the rubble of buildings in the town, which has a population of 20,000.

The problems of rescuers were eased slightly on Monday when a road into Uttarkashi was repaired, and vehicles carrying relief goods and rescue tools were able to move in for the first time since the quake.

Explosives experts blew a gap in a landslide that had blocked a river and formed a dam that could have burst and flooded the area, officials said.

Four air force helicopters ferried food, medicine and blankets to stranded survivors, airdropping the supplies without landing in the unsettled terrain, a civilian official said in Dehra Dun.

Thousands of troops fanned out from military bases in the region to distribute food and blankets, a police spokesman said. *(AP, Reuters)*

3 Frenchmen Charged in Blood Case

The Associated Press

PARIS — The former director of France's National Blood Transfusion Center was charged Monday with distributing blood products that he knew might be contaminated with the AIDS virus, court officials said.

Two other former high-ranking health officials were charged in connection with the scandal, which came to light because hundreds of French hemophiliacs received transfusions that contaminated them with the AIDS virus.

Dr. Michel Garretta, the former director of the transfusion center, was charged with failing to warn consumers about blood products that he knew were contaminated and toxic in 1984 and 1985, court officials said.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of four years in prison and a 500,000 franc ($86,000) fine.

Professor Jacques Roux, former director-general of the Health Ministry, and Dr. Robert Netter, former director of the National Health Laboratory, were charged with criminal negligence for allegedly failing to take swift action when they learned about the contamination.

No trial date was announced.

The criminal charges stem from a government report released in September recounting how hemophiliacs received blood transfusions that were sometimes knowingly given blood tainted with the HIV virus, the precursor of AIDS.

Dr. Garretta was head of the transfusion center at the time that an internal note advised that distributing nonheated blood products would remain the normal procedure as long as the stock existed, the government report said. Heating blood products inactivates the AIDS virus.

The newspaper Le Monde reported Monday that a memo signed by Dr. Garretta, dated Aug. 11, 1989, but made public only now, showed that 400,000 people in France were contaminated by infected blood.

The memo, unconnected to the charges filed against Dr. Garretta, said the vast majority of those were infected with hepatitis, not the AIDS virus, but it indicated that the problem of contaminated blood was far more widespread than previously thought.



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The Corruption of Kenya

Heavy Dipping by Officials Threatens Aid Programs

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Corruption among top Kenyan government officials has become so pervasive that Western donors, no longer confident that their assistance is reaching the people it is intended for, are cutting their aid programs, Western diplomats and economists say.

Further, corruption is a deterrent to new investment in Kenya, economists and foreign officials say, and a Bush administration official says the U.S. Embassy here told Washington in a report that it thinks top government officials as well as their relatives are the main offenders.

The problem of corruption in Third World nations is not a new one. But Kenya, with its capitalist economic practices and relatively efficient infrastructure, was long regarded by Western donors as a success story amid the economic rubble of Africa. The country has been rewarded with large increases in Western aid, both from the World Bank and individual donors.

But now that story has changed, as shown by these developments:

• The Danish government, until recently one of the biggest donors to Kenya, said last week that it was immediately ending its 17-year support for rural development in Kenya after an audit showed that most of the nearly $40 million in that aid program "disappeared because of corruption." Last month, the Danes said they were freezing all new aid to Kenya.

• The British government, the former colonial power, decided this year not to give Kenya money to subsidize oil prices for consumers, a European diplomat said, because British officials feared that the money would go to a powerful politician instead.

• For similar reasons, two Western diplomats said, the World Bank decided against an ambitious $100 million program to promote the domestic production of energy with the Kenyan government.

• The U.S. and British embassies had to intervene to keep Citibank from closing and leaving Kenya after a dispute with a cabinet minister over repayment of loans, Western diplomats said.

"I don't know if Kenya is at the head of the class when it comes to corruption, but they're a contender," the U.S. ambassador, Smith Hempstone, said recently. "The state of the economy is extremely fragile, and corruption has a deleterious effect."

The first president of independent Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, and his family amassed a large fortune in land, gems, ivory and casinos during his rule from 1963 to 1978. But economists here say the Kenyatta dealings were small compared with the systematic hold that top officials have acquired over the larger Kenyan economy of the 1980s and '90s.

Even so, Kenya, which gained independence from Britain in 1963, has appeared attractive to Western aid donors because of its remarkably strong economy, especially as seen next to those of its neighbors, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania.

Thus, foreign aid jumped from $200 million in 1986 to $1 billion in 1989. But a Western diplomat said that when Western donors meet in Paris next month to decide Kenya's aid for next year, they are most likely to give Kenya less than it requested, in large part because of the corruption.

The practice of politicians demanding a share of a business is a deterrent to the new large-scale investment that Kenya needs to deal with accelerating unemployment, a Western economist in Nairobi said.

One Western donor country's assessment said private investment in Kenya fell by 12 percent last year. It was the first overall decline since 1982, when there was a coup attempt, the assessment said, although American officials noted that U.S. private investment had been dwindling for the last decade.

In response to the pressure from aid donors, the Kenyan government has announced that it is establishing an anti-corruption unit to ferret out bribe-takers. In a speech on Oct. 10, celebrating his 13th year in power, President Daniel arap Moi made special note of corruption.

BRIDE: *The Tears of a 10-Year-Old Shake Up India*

(Continued from page 1)

Ameena was married off at the age of 10, but that the case has provoked such a furor. For the marriages of children, of young girls to old men, of children to each other, are not only unremarkable in much of India, but routine.

"It's very common," said Tavleen Singh, one of the country's most acerbic columnists. "The average lower-class Indian wouldn't even be shocked by it. Although there is a lot of noise in the press, you must remember that 90 percent of girls in villages get married before 13 anyway. You're a spinster at 16."

"This is the reaction of middle-middle and upper-middle class women," she said of the attention focused on Ameena's case. "I'm afraid it's a brutalized society. There is a little bit more horror now."

But the uproar from news organizations and Parliament has another, darker side. Tahir Mahmood, a professor of family law at Delhi University, said he detected an undercurrent of anti-Muslim sentiment in the cries of outrage over Ameena's wedding. "A similar case involving a Hindu girl would have gone unnoticed," he said."

Mr. Sagih remains free on bail but forbidden to leave the country. The original charge of kidnapping against him has been dropped, but charges of fraudulent marriage, forgery and use of forged documents are still pending.

Criminal statutes here prohibit any marriages of females under the age of 18 and males under the age of 21. But civil law, which is based in part on the individual practices of India's religious communities — that is, Hindu or Muslim — does sanction marriage among minors.

In the case of Islamic law, girls who have reached puberty are permitted to marry if they agree to the match. Similarly, Hindu civil law recognizes the validity of childhood marriages.

Some people contend that marrying off children has become a response to entrenched poverty, in a sense a rational response of the country's poorest citizens to their unchanging plight.

Ameena's father, Badruddin, admitted as much. Sitting in a lawyer's cubbyhole office near the court where his daughter's future was being decided, he lamented his inability to support his family.

The father, who was in New Delhi in an effort to regain custody of his daughter, appeared baffled by the outcry over his daughter's marriage.

"I thought because I had nothing else it was good for the family," he said. "We have six daughters and two sons. How can I feed 10 mouths on my salary?"

The court refused to grant the parents' request for custody and has ordered Ameena into a children's home.

COPY: *Capitalist Poles Are Clinging to an Anti-Communist Virtue: Theft*

(Continued from page 1)

manner of video smuggling, underground publishing and illegal copying of computer programs. Through the Communist looking glass, such fiddles were patriotic and even heroic endeavors.

A good Polish anti-Communist was likely to have been a skilled copyright thief, or at least to have depended on one for intellectual succor. Poland was not alone. Across the old East bloc and in the Soviet Union, an argument can be made that homegrown pirates of Western culture were key actors in the collapse of communism.

The thief-as-hero legacy does not die easily, despite scolding from the U.S. secretary of commerce. In the Polish parliamentary election this week, there is a political party that stands foursquare for piracy. The platform of Party V, whose members are owners of VCR recorders, says all cultural goods are the property of the people.

"That one person could own the rights to a film or a novel, this is not quite natural yet in the Polish way of thinking," Mr. Teoplitz said.

To change the Polish way of thinking about intellectual piracy, Rapid Associates has hired private investigators who sniff around video shops in search of knock-off cassettes. When they find a fake, the investigators flash an ID stamped with the insignia of the Polish Ministry of Interior and invite the pirates to come down to the main headquarters of Rapid.

A telling measure of how Poland has changed in the last two years is the Interior Ministry. Eight years ago, policemen from that hated institution murdered a Roman Catholic priest for his anti-Communist activities. Now the ministry is working with private investigators to help the pop star Madonna protect her video rights.

"We have negotiations daily with about 30 or more pirates," Mr. Teoplitz said. "We meet the guy and we say, 'Because of your activities our client has lost such and such amount of money. You should pay it back to him.'"

For a videotape of a popular film, Rapid estimates that the pirate should pay about $200 for every six-month period that the tape has been in circulation.

But if the pirate does not want to pay, he faces no criminal penalty. Under current Polish law, the only recourse for a licensed distributor is to file a civil suit — and wait for months or years as the case winds its way through a court system run by judges who know little about Western copyright law.

Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, in the wake of Mr. Mosbacher's weekend rebuke, has promised to appoint a team of experts to adapt Polish copyright law to international standards. This, presumably, will mean criminal penalties for pirates. The Polish parliament last week began consideration of a bill to license trade in videotapes and audio tapes. These two moves will presumably result in criminal penalties for pirates.

While his publishing house in Warsaw was suing the Gdansk-based publisher of Mr. MacLean's "Circus," the first illegal printing of 50,000 copies sold without restriction. As the civil case continues to meander through the court system, Mr. Adamski said, the pirate is printing another 25,000 copies and shipping them off to stores.

Not everyone agrees, however, that Poland, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union should be forced to pay Western prices for intellectual property.

"The average Pole earns about one-tenth what the average American earns," said Stanislaw Kern, a technical director at Hektor Computer, a large computer retailer in Warsaw. "So the prices of software should come down by factor of 10 to fit Polish conditions."

Mr. Kern said that if prices were substantially reduced now, they could be gradually increased over time as Polish living standards rise. In the process, he said, a legal and regulated system of distribution and sales could develop.

Western software distributors have a choice, Mr. Kern said. They can allow their products to be sold legally, albeit at a very low margin of profit, or they can fume helplessly as their products are sold by Polish pirates at $1 a disk.

UNION: *Gorbachev Vows to Keep Soviet Army Intact*

(Continued from page 1)

to take over military units on their territory, that's absolutely unconstitutional, and nothing will come of it. The troops will obey the central Soviet command."

Under the draft of the new union treaty, which is likely to be formally published next month, Mr. Gorbachev remains commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces. But the status of Soviet military units on the territory of those republics that refuse to sign the treaty remains unclear.

Mr. Gorbachev told legislators that they should regard the parliament as a "constituent assembly," an allusion to the legislature elected in the aftermath of the 1917 revolution but forcibly disbanded by the Bolsheviks in January 1918.

Under arrangements endorsed by the Congress of People's Deputies in September, republics have the right to nominate their own representatives to the new Supreme Soviet and will each have one vote in the Council of the Republics, the most powerful of the two chambers.

The authority of the old Supreme Soviet plummeted after it failed to take any effective action to oppose the coup attempt. Its former chairman, Anatoli I. Lukyanov, has been charged with treason over his role in the coup.

HOSTAGE: *Release Reported*

(Continued from page 1)

cans, two Germans, a Briton and an Italian — remain missing in Lebanon. Most are thought to be held by Shiite groups allied with the Iranian-backed Hezbollah movement.

An editor in the Beirut office of the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said Mr. Turner was set free at 8 P.M. local time. Word of his release came during a day of rapid developments concerning the hostages and whether the ordeal would end for another captive.

Early Monday, Israel freed 15 Lebanese prisoners, another step toward a broad exchange being negotiated by the United Nations involving Israelis missing in Lebanon, Western hostages and Arabs held by Israel and its allies.

But Israel also attacked what it said was a Hezbollah guerrilla base in southern Lebanon, wounding three civilians, in apparent reprisal for a bombing by the Iranian-allied group that killed three Israeli soldiers on Sunday.

Islamic Jihad's statement that the air raids could hamper the hostage negotiations was made several hours after Sheikh Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddine, Lebanon's highest-ranking Shiite cleric, said the Israeli attack would not affect a hostage release.

"The hostage issue is heading to an end irrespective of the raid," he said.

Israel set the stage for the release of Mr. Turner by freeing the 15 Lebanese Shiite prisoners, and officials said they believed momentum had been restored toward a comprehensive exchange of Middle East hostages and prisoners.

Official sources said 14 prisoners, including two women, were freed in the morning from a prison in the town of El Khiam, which is controlled by the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army. Another prisoner, Ali Abbas Fawaz of Hezbollah, was released from detention inside Israel.

Israel was holding more than 300 Lebanese prisoners at the beginning of UN-brokered exchanges and has now released 66. Israel has received the body of a soldier and word of the deaths of two others.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has offered to free all the remaining prisoners it holds in southern Lebanon as well as a pro-Hezbollah cleric it abducted two years ago, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, in exchange for information about or the return of four other missing servicemen.

From Israel's point of view, the key to completing the hostage and prisoner swap is Ron Arad, an Israeli airman who was shot down over Lebanon in 1986 and who is believed to be the only missing Israeli servicemen still alive. Official sources said the next step in the process would be for Iran, which is believed to be holding Captain Arad directly or through groups in Lebanon, to provide information about him to Israel through the United Nations.

(AP, Reuters, WP)

MIDEAST: *PLO Assertiveness*

(Continued from page 1)

position would be understood and accepted.

Ignoring this walkout threat, the presumed head of the Palestinian team, Dr. Haider Abdel-Shafi of the Gaza Strip, told Israel's Army Radio on Monday that his delegates would be representing the PLO and would even be ready to declare themselves PLO members.

"If we need to say this at any juncture, we shall not hesitate to say it if necessary," Dr. Abdel-Shafi said. "Certainly, we are not going to refrain from affirming we are PLO supporters."

Although the Gaza physician is widely understood to be the designated team leader, the names of the Palestinian delegates have not formally been made public. They have instead been given to U.S. officials. The Americans, in turn, are supposed to assure the Israelis that their guidelines for the Palestinians — no one from the PLO, no one from outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip and no one from East Jerusalem — have been followed.

In this manner, the Israelis can have their qualms soothed and the Palestinians can say that they preserved their dignity by not handing Israel a roster for vetting.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, though, cautioned Monday that he had yet to see if the list met Israeli specifications.

"We will have to check the names, and we will act accordingly," he said.

REFUGEES: *Forced Return*

(Continued from page 1)

tic because officials here and in London had been hinting for weeks that an overall agreement between Britain and Vietnam was imminent.

Tension in the colony's detention camps has been mounting. Residents have held almost daily demonstrations opposing forced repatriations, and many have vowed to resist violently or commit suicide rather than be sent back to Vietnam.

Mr. Asprey said the overall agreement was being held up by Hanoi's worries that it will not be able to cope with the reintegration of so many returnees.

Diplomats say Vietnam is stalling in order to put pressure on London to come up with more money to cover the expense of absorbing the returnees, who number about 60,000 in Hong Kong alone.

When asked if Hanoi had asked London or Hong Kong for funds, Mr. Asprey said no.

Another theory is that Hanoi is afraid of offending the United States, which has consistently opposed forced repatriation for years but has shown more flexibility toward the idea of forcibly returning the double-backers.

American diplomats dispute this, saying the route to normalization of relations with Vietnam specified by Washington makes no mention of the refugee problem.

Mr. Asprey said the first returnees would not be forced home until at least the first week in November. Until then, they are to receive intensive counseling in the hope that they can be persuaded to return voluntarily.

He emphasized that Vietnam had guaranteed that none of the returnees would be persecuted and that representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would visit them regularly to insure that Hanoi keeps its word.

■ Singapore Bars Refugees

Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs said Monday that no refugees would be allowed to enter Singapore until the 148 already in the republic are resettled in other countries, The Associated Press reported.

The statement said Singapore could no longer accept any new guarantees for resettlement of any new refugees until the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the guaranteeing countries "fulfill their existing written obligations and remove all present cases."

"It is a matter for regret that these countries have failed to fulfill their written guarantees," the statement said. Most of these refugees had overstayed the three-month guarantee period by more than a year," the statement said.

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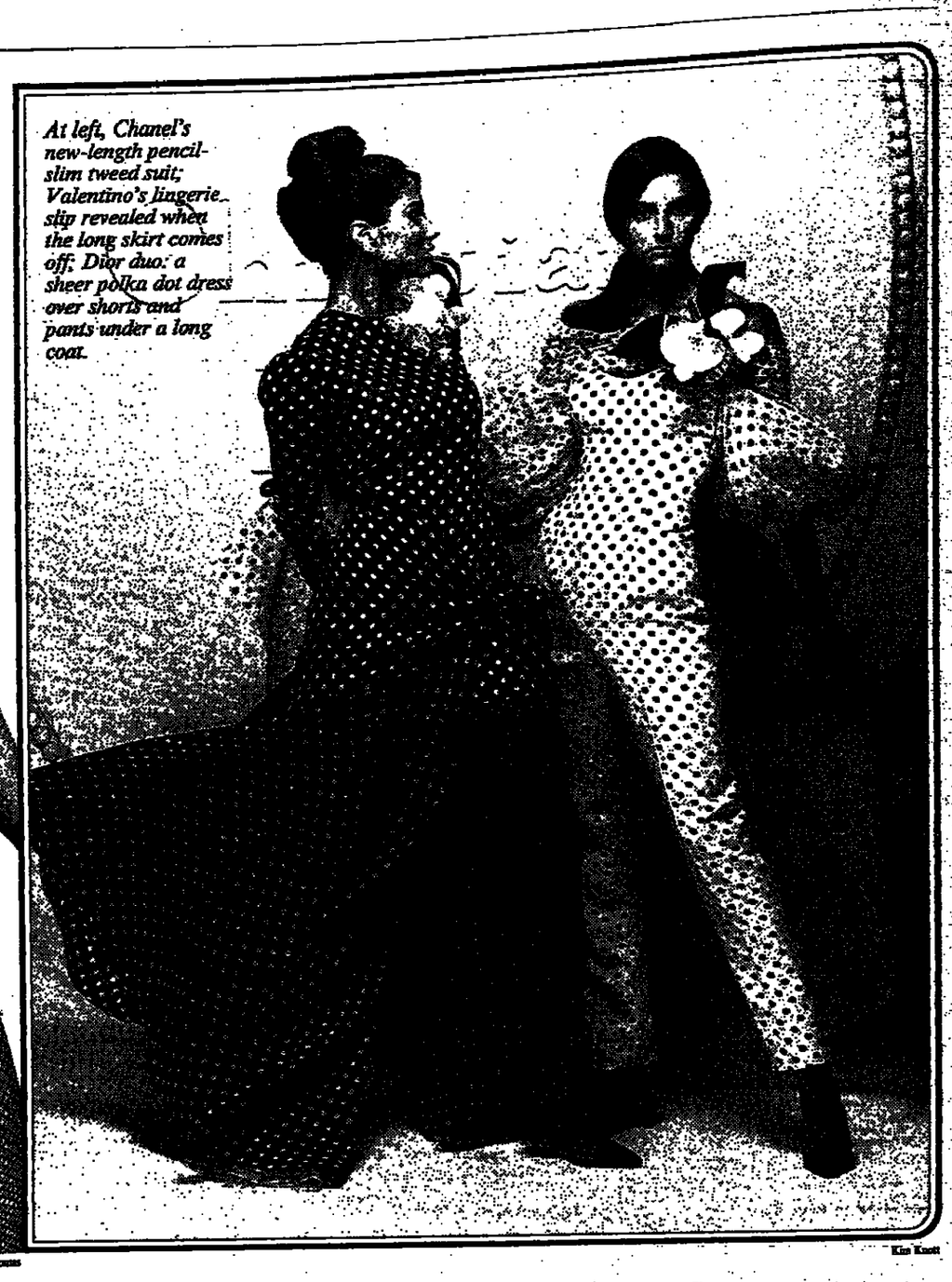
Style



Moore/Thomas



Moore/Thomas



At left, Chanel's new-length pencil-slim tweed suit; Valentino's lingerie slip revealed when the long skirt comes off; Dior duo: a sheer polka dot dress over shorts and pants under a long coat.

Kim Knott

Skirting the (Length) Issue, Designers Show It Both Ways

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This fashion season is about having it both ways. Valentino had models whipping off long skirts on the runway to show something brief and saucy. Chanel made the worst of the long and the best of short hemlines. Dior had a token gesture — shorts flashing under an ankle-length trench. The message is loud and clear about fashion's New Look: Take it or leave it.

Karl Lagerfeld made his statement for long right from the start of the Chanel show when supermodel Linda Evangelista emerged from a bunch of truncated trees. Her Chanel suit had been axed at that dowdy indeterminate length below the knee. She was followed immediately by two models in above-the-knee skirts. And so the tailoring seesawed on — until we got to something that looked really fresh and new: a slip of a dress in sparkling tweed with matching jacket.

The trouble with this hemline business is that it is distracting even the best designers from producing a coherent collection. As Chanel's front-row client Isabel Goldmith so aptly put it: "Well, that was a bit of everything, wasn't it?"

Lagerfeld is smart enough to make long work, so he narrowed the silhouette and made the skinny skirts sexy with buttons or zippers at the back.

"Chanel tight as a glove," he said of the tiny jackets. Tight black suits with ties, platform-soled shoes worn with ankle socks, and models carrying sheaves of corn gave part of the collection a "Mädchen in Uniform" look that was most unfortunate.

A different, pretty summer look was all flower garlands with long cotton shirts and full-skirted dresses opening over shorts. The evening look was also done with a light hand: drifting chiffon and mille-feuille ruffles. The show's general spirit was young and fun. Jokes this season included a gilded fig leaf dangling on Chanel chains like a sporran; a reprise of denim in bright turquoise and orange with frayed edges; and the prices which will doubtless be asked for Chanel's terry cloth sarongs.

Valentino was honest about the lively show he sent out in which the double skirt — long over short — was the story.

"I did it from the head — not from the heart — because it is time to change, and long skirts are pretty for summer," he said. A long, full gossamer-light skirt tied round the waist came off on the runway to reveal a wisp of lingerie dress underneath. When it was a pair of lacy shorts, it looked exactly as though the model was stripping down to her intimate apparel. But Valentino is deft with frou-frou, and dainty slip dresses were delicious.

Valentino offered other options — apart from arriving at a party and checking your skirt. There was also a short dress with wasp waist pouffed out over a meringue-nest of petticoats. You need a sweet tooth to take these mini-crinis and the rest of Valentino's confectionery look, which is all pinks and blues, ribbons and bows.

For day there were pantsuits, done in a dressy way, using fabric to make them interesting — a rough silk tweed or a mix of discreet embossed patterns.

WHILE all the attention was on the hemlines, Valentino in fact came up with a strong top half: a cardigan to replace the jacket. It was pretty in blue and white matching — as everything does at Valentino from shoes to earclips — the flowing patterned skirt.

The evening clothes were inspired from Valentino's strong couture collection: scallops, ruffles and fluffy skirts.

Pants are always a woman's first option when skirt lengths are an issue. But at Dior there was no alternative — unless you want yet another of those skimpy little skirts. Even cut on designer Gianfranco Ferré's pure lines, they are starting to look too short, too tight and very boring. He tried one other shape for two dresses: short skirts sticking out stiff as a board.

So it was pants to the right in silver gray suiting; pants to the left in graphic black and white stripes; pants coin-dotted, in perforated leather, under slim jackets and vests or big floor-length coats. By the end of the show, everyone was panting to get out.

The Dior way of feminizing a strict pants suit with tender colors — lilac, apricot, aquamarine and rose pink — a matching scarf floating in the hand, is nicely done. The theme was a man's evening-dress vest, worn as a jacket for day or embroidered and worn over a skimpy dress. As with the pants, the vests went on and on.

Ferré has strange ideas about what people wear in Palm Beach. Apart from the elegant draped swimsuits that opened the show, it was all gold lamé sweaters over gilded bikinis or a swimsuit drowned in embroidery. He had cleaned up most of the excess fabric that used to float around the collection. The only thing here for the hatcheck clerk was a pair of organza cuffs and attached stole that fancied up a body suit. But although it may have been done with a lighter hand, the collection was thin air on ideas.

Jean-Louis Scherrer did not bother with long-skirt tokenism. Instead he sent out perfectly nice clothes that any woman would be happy to wear — in the unlikely event that she did not already have them all in her wardrobe. The daytime theme was the sea, which brought in navy blazers with a striped awning effect for pants, which dominated the daywear. Matelot-striped moccasins were cute.

Hanae Mori, fashion's Madame Butterfly, found a new way with her signature. She pinned plastic papillons onto swimsuits to make a bright start to her show. Also arresting was Mori's tribute to the late fashion illustrator Tony Viramontes, whose attenuated faces came as graffiti scribbles on brief dresses. The designer concentrated on simple clothes, brightening white pique tailoring with building blocks of color or sprinkling coin dots on dresses. Sonia Rykiel got it right. The proportions of her signature knits are always well-worked out, and she covered all the options that fashion went through in the last mini/midi/maxi era. The long skirts were unbuttoned over shorts, knits wrapped high over mid-calf culottes, or tunic tops were lengthened to balance long slim skirts.

Who among the fashion clients is prepared to take the plunge?

"Not me! Not like that! No one!" said Carmen Rossi of Chanel's long tight skirts.

"I always wear pants," said Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, who had plenty of what she fancies at Dior.

"No, I'm not ready yet to cover up my legs," said Ivana Trump from under a blonde Barbie doll wig that tumbled over her short, curvy Thierry Mugler suit. She was guest of honor at a dinner thrown at the Ritz Club Sunday by Daniel Tribouillard of Leonard.

"Oh yes, I will wear long — you know the most interesting things are always covered up," said Adnan Khashoggi's exotic new Iranian wife, Shapari, wearing an upswept chignon, a Niagara Falls of diamond earrings and a black dress discreetly to the knee.

"Yes, I like suggesting the sexual side without showing legs," said Brigitte Nielsen, Sylvester Stallone's former wife, whose statuesque body was encased in an ankle-length black paillette sheath of her own design. "Women should think about long again," she said.

STYLE MAKERS

The Levitt Legacy

SALUTE TO SUBURBIA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathleen Weber was reading the latest issue of Circa, a newsletter published by the Hempstead Town Landmarks Preservation Commission, when she came upon this headline: "You May Be Living in a Levittown Landmark!"

Destiny, she sensed, was knocking at her door, even though she had recently removed the original Levittown door knocker and donated it to the Levittown Historical Society.

Other than that and — "Oh, yes, the aluminum siding" — Weber and her husband, Charles, a retired airline mechanic, have done nothing to change the exterior of their modest Cape Cod-style house at 52 Oak Tree Lane since they moved in as newlyweds in 1947.

Now the Webers and others are caught up in a communal effort to identify, preserve, honor and maybe hug the archetypal tract house. The Levitt House, as the landmarks agency is calling it, must be saved.

"The Levitt House," in the words of Paul D. Van Wie, a member of the commission, "embodies the suburban style of life, which changed the pattern of American life forever. Significantly that pattern was realized on a unique and massive scale in the Town of Hempstead."

While one group of preservationists seeks to put bronze plaques on pristine examples of the Levitt House, another group is collecting early Levitt artifacts in the hopes of creating a museum.

The white metal kitchen cabinets. The Early American-style hutch. The built-in television in the living room. The washing machine under the stairs.

"Garage sales are great," said Lynne Matarrese, who heads the historical society, explaining how the group has acquired memorabilia from several different Levitt models. "We also get donations, and we find stuff on the street."

Matarrese seemed tickled by the idea that the landmarking project might prompt Levittowners who have been busy updating their houses to go back in time.

"It won't happen tomorrow," she said, chuckling, "but years from now, maybe the historical society can sell them all those Levitt refrigerators and toilets they gave us."

In the minds of many, the image of Levittown is still the 17,447 houses built by Levitt and Sons between 1947 and 1951 and sold for under $10,000. Levittown is still the famous photograph in the sociology texts. Seen from the air, the first rows of boxes, set down on treeless plots in the potato fields of Nassau County, looked like pieces on a Monopoly board.

The landscape did not stay that way for long. The two basic Levitt houses — the Cape and the Ranch — were designed to grow with the families inside. Accordingly, attics were finished and carports became garages.

Bay windows, porches and new wings appeared. Asbestos shingles gave way to facades of brick and wood.

Bart Zino, president of the Zino Construction Co. of Levittown, which has remodeled many of the houses, says the chances of finding more than a handful in the original state are slim.

"The closest thing I've seen to a virgin house was last Friday," Zino said. "It was a little Cape. She's still got the original Tracy metal cabinets. The only thing she's done is put a little patio out back. But that's rare."

Georgia Dullea

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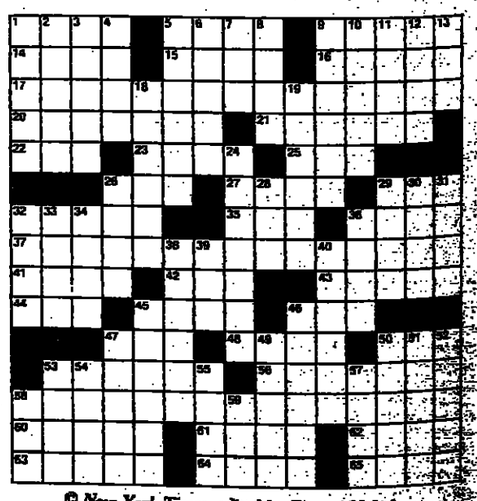
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5 Septet on Hawthorne's house
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7 Dolly
8 Ordinal-number suffixes
9 Sound system
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12 Burl —
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18 "Nashville" director
19 Confusion
24 Art connoisseur
26 Jai —
28 "— pro nobis"
29 Linkletter and Carney
30 Keyhole
31 — express
33 Mme Bovary
33 Simon or Diamond
34 Ye — Tea Shoppe
38 "Woe is me!"
38 It has an Acre
39 Greek vowel
40 Cree, e.g.
45 Strain
46 Destroyed
47 Cheap jewelry
48 Drift
50 "See —," Murrow TV show
51 Belief
52 Plus factor
53 Small measure
54 "Jane —"
55 Raise
57 Covers
58 Nepalese native
59 DiMaggio or Medwick

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Some Emerging Markets May Have Over-Emerged

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two big investors in the emerging stock markets of Latin America, which have outperformed the world this year and have attracted piles of money, are raising the yellow caution flag. They are taking their profits on some of their holdings and are paying more attention to the downside risk.

The two are Antoine W. van Agtmael, president of the Emerging Market Investors Fund in Washington, and Mark Mobius, president of the Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, based in Hong Kong.

"As prices run up, the upside potential is less and the downside risk is greater, and that is a reason to be cautious," Mr. van Agtmael said in an interview after a conference on emerging markets and country funds hosted by Smith Barney, Harris Upham in New York last week.

Two big investors in Latin America are paying more attention to downside risk.

Mr. Mobius agreed. "It is a good idea to lighten up in these countries," he said in his presentation at the conference.

Mr. van Agtmael had 43 percent of his fund in Latin American stocks in August, but he is cutting his exposure to 37 percent. Mexico drops to 15 percent from 17; Argentina to 6 percent from 9, and Chile to 7 percent from 8. Brazil holds at 8 percent.

This adjustment is a recognition of two factors. One is that the markets have moved so far that corrections are possible. The second concern is that there are fewer bargains available as more and more investors join the herd and move to Latin America.

"The screaming bargains are no longer there," Mr. Mobius said. Because of this, Mr. van Agtmael is venturing out of some of the most popular stocks in Mexico and is beginning to look for second- and third-tier stocks. He emphasizes that he is not making a dramatic turnaround. He still contends that Latin American stocks are at the beginning of a decade of growth.

IN MEXICO, Argentina and Chile, he notes, he will still be overweight, which means the percentage of his portfolio in those nations is larger than would be dictated by the size of the stock markets.

Despite his faith in Latin America in the long run, Mr. van Agtmael suggests moving some money into what he calls the "fallen angels," Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia and Turkey, whose markets have been among the worst performers recently. "They are due for a bounce," he said.

When Erich Stock, manager of the Italy Fund and director for equities for Shearson Lehman Global Asset Management in London, opened his presentation at the Smith Barney conference, he had to make an apology. "I am going to talk about the only market that does not exist," he said.

The Italian stock market in Milan was closed by a strike of floor brokers. There was no trading for four days because of a dispute over the jobs that will be lost as Italy moves to consolidate and restructure its splintered brokerage industry so it will have the capital and technical resources to compete in a unified Europe.

The strike ended Thursday but it showed that this market has a banana republic air. It is still small, with few liquid stocks. It is only starting to deal with insider trading, the rights of minority shareholders and the lack of disclosure in a market where about one-third of trades still takes place off the floor of the exchange.

The strike centered on two issues. One involved the move to continuous trading via computers and the formation of a unified structure for brokerages, which will eliminate the need for floor brokers. The second item of contention involved the slow progress of legislation to bring the Milan market more in line with the rest of Europe. One proposal would restrict large stock tender offers at premium prices among majority investors that do not offer similar prices to minority shareholders in a company.

Greece Holds EC-EFTA Talks Hostage

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — A dispute over an additional 2,500 Alpine trucking permits threatened Monday to block an agreement between the European Community and the European Free Trade Association to create a free trade zone of 380 million people.

Other unresolved issues included fishing quotas, where progress was reported, and the transfer of money from EFTA to the EC, but transit rights proved a surprisingly stubborn obstacle to establishment of a new European Economic Area.

Talks continued into the night between ministers from the 12-nation EC and the seven-nation EFTA, which groups Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

At the heart of the transit stalemate was Greece's demand for 63,000 trucking permits through Austria, compared to Austria's offer of 60,500, which represents an increase of 29 percent from current levels.

"It's peanuts that is left outstanding, so it's illogical for politicians not to agree," said an EC diplomat. "But it would be dangerous to underestimate the Greek resolve on this issue."

A top EFTA negotiator said he suspected Greece was holding out on transit in order to demand more money from EFTA as part of a "cohesion" fund to benefit the Community's poorer nations.

A separate transit issue was settled when Switzerland agreed to allow 50 roundtrips a day on its roads for 40-ton trucks from the EC, provided that rail transport is not feasible.

Greece stood alone on the Austrian truck issue and was outvoted by other Community countries under a majority voting procedure for EC transit issues, but threatened to veto the overall EC-EFTA agreement over the transit arrangement. An accord to create the European Economic Area requires unanimity.

Progress was reported on fish quotas, with one diplomat reporting the two sides to be less than 3,000 tons apart, but officials stressed the necessity of reaching an accord on all issues.

"Nothing will be ready unless all of it is ready because the issues are so intertwined," said Ulf Dinkelspiel, Sweden's foreign trade minister.

Several EC countries sought to sweeten a cohesion fund plan under which EFTA would provide the EC with 2 billion European currency units ($2.4 billion) in 3 percent loans, with a two-year grace period for repayment to begin, and an additional 425 million Ecus in grants over five years.

■ France, Germany on CAP Reform

The French and German farm ministers said Monday they accepted the principle of EC Commission plans to reform the Community's costly Common Agricultural Policy, a Commission spokesman said, according to news agency reports from Luxembourg.

Reform of the CAP is a major stumbling block in the Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Speaking after a meeting of EC farm ministers, the Commission spokesman said the French minister, Louis Mermaz, had said France was ready to agree to cuts in guaranteed farm product prices but wanted them spread over five years instead of three. The German minister, Ignaz Kiechle, said Germany supported the reform as long as farmers' incomes were maintained.

Germany Sees Growth in '92 For the East

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's five leading economic think tanks and the Bundesbank said in separate reports released Monday that they believed the economy in Eastern German has bottomed out and would show improvement next year.

But the institutes also predicted that Western Germany's inflation rate would rise to 4 percent in 1992 from 3.5 percent this year, largely due to the strains of reunification, while the Bundesbank warned that state borrowing at current levels could fundamentally weaken the German economy.

Assessments by the country's five most prestigious think tanks and its central bank are often used as guidelines by the country's governing and business elites, particularly when they come to such similar conclusions.

The institutes foresaw growth of 12 percent in 1992 for Eastern Germany in the wake of a drop of 19.5 percent this year. The Bundesbank said the area's economic decline has ended and the progressive forces "seem to have the upper hand."

Eastern Germany's major problem remains unemployment, which the Bundesbank said had not yet shown signs of improvement and which the five institutes said would rise to 1.4 million people in 1992 from 950,000 this year.

The institutes also cautioned that the upturn in Eastern Germany was being stimulated heavily by the levels of state spending that the Bundesbank was simultaneously warning against.

"The driving forces for a self-sustaining growth process are still lacking," the institutes said.

The major message of the Bundesbank seemed to be an emphatic repetition of the warning it has been making for many months that all levels of the German government must help finance reunification by cutting other spending.

Failure to cut rapidly expanding deficits could result in "a heavy burden which can endanger stability, growth and employment."

Even though there was "hardly a realistic alternative" to heavy state borrowing immediately after reunification, borrowing on the levels of the last two years "cannot be sustained over a longer period," the bank warned.

Interest rate obligations from this year's borrowing alone will surpass 10 billion Deutsche marks ($5.9 billion) a year, it calculated.

Tax Cut Possible, Bush Says

Economic Boost Is the Objective

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House is looking at tax cuts for middle-income Americans as one of several ways to spur economic recovery, a spokesman for President George Bush said Monday.

"We are looking at various options, including the possibility of a middle-income tax cut," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

"Nothing's decided," he said of Mr. Bush's efforts to revitalize the sluggish U.S. economic recovery.

The bond market slumped on the news, as fears of inflation and pressure on the budget deficit pushed the yield on the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond up to 8.07 percent in late trading from 7.95 percent late Friday.

Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, proposed Sunday a tax cut of $72.5 billion, aimed mostly at middle-income Americans.

Mr. Fitzwater's statement that Mr. Bush was considering a similar move was the first public suggestion that the economic growth package under discussion might go beyond a capital-gains tax cut and other previously proposed measures.

Congressional Republican leaders who met last week with Mr. Bush said he was actively considering a plan that would include a tax cut for the middle class as well as other steps designed to prod the sluggish economy.

Administration sources have said that a wide array of proposals is under study, including a possible cut in Social Security taxes and in expanded tax breaks from Individual Retirement Accounts.

Mr. Bentsen's plan features a $300 tax credit for each child 18 and younger and a revival of fully deductible $2,000 Individual Retirement Accounts for all Americans.

Tax deductions on such retirement accounts are now restricted to those not covered by a pension plan or with individual income less than $25,000 or family income less than $40,000.

Mr. Fitzwater told reporters the possible tax cut was motivated by a desire to find "a way of generating economic recovery."

Asked where the money would come from to offset the government's loss of revenue from such cuts, Mr. Fitzwater said: "You're trying to get me way ahead of

See RECOVERY, Page 10

A Computer Industry in Turmoil Compares Its Wares, Hard and Soft

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — The largest U.S. computer exhibition opened Monday against a backdrop of industry turmoil caused by rapidly advancing technologies and sputtering sales.

The chaos has sent computer makers and software publishers scurrying in search of safe harbors, entering unpredictable alliances, slashing prices and gambling on untried products.

This year, the Comdex computer exhibition is also a scene of contrasts: International Business Machines Corp., a hardware manufacturer in the minds of most, embarked on a high-risk strategy by introducing a more advanced version of its OS/2 operating system in the hope of blunting the success of Microsoft Corp.'s Windows program.

On the other hand, Apple Computer Inc., known for its easy-to-use software, belatedly introduced its long-awaited notebook computers and several other models.

Yet, the greatest influence on the industry this year appears to be the first-time influx of pen-based computers and software, systems that replace the keyboard with an electronic stylus.

Companies ranging from tiny start-ups to giant IBM will show pen-based machines and software to take advantage of their capabilities, making this year's show the first since 1986 that approaches the feeling of innovation in the industry that was typical a decade ago.

But the horde of pen-based machines is still more promise than reality. Most hardware makers are still waiting for Go Corp. and Microsoft, which are designing pen-based operating systems, to complete those programs. As a result, many of the machines to be shown here are simply prototypes, or designed for special types of users.

But Apple's notebooks, priced beginning at $2,295 and weighing from 5.1 to 6.8 pounds (2.3 to 3.1 kilograms), were announced Monday and were available in stores in limited quantities.

Apple also introduced the Quadra line of Macintosh computers. Starting at $5,699, these are Apple's highest-performance computers ever. The company also brought out the Macintosh Classic II, starting at $1,899, which extends the capabilities of the original Macintosh Classic.

IBM, for its part, will have to struggle to overcome a credibility gap that may be created with the company's announcement Monday that it will delay bringing out its OS/2 2.0 operating system from the end of the year until March.

To explain the lag, IBM executives said they would add what they called "seamless integration" to the program — the ability to run DOS, Windows and OS/2 programs simultaneously, each in its own window on the computer screen.

De Havilland Solution Is 'Up to Canada'

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — Henri Martre, chairman of Aerospatiale, said Monday it was up to the Canadian authorities to break the impasse created when the EC Commission vetoed the French company's deal to buy the Canada-based De Havilland aircraft maker.

Mr. Martre, who spoke to reporters after meeting the Commission president, Jacques Delors, said Aerospatiale and its Italian partner in the blocked deal, Alenia SpA, were still prepared to cooperate.

Mr. Martre said the sale contract with De Havilland's parent, Boeing Co., was "void due to the European Commission's decision. The problem is now a Canadian problem."

French press reports have suggested that Aerospatiale and Alenia might take a minority holding in De Havilland and that Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. would be a third shareholder.

Soviet Commodities Exchanges: The Price Is Right

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — "Thirty thousand rubles commission for three minutes' work," Vitaly Shorin, one of Moscow's brash new breed of commodity brokers, said with a grin as he earned about $800 by signing a contract to sell a million rubles worth of television sets and videocassette recorders.

At a time when central planners no longer tell enterprises what to sell or whom to sell to, Mr. Shorin works breathless 12-hour days matching buyers and suppliers of boots and bricks, blue jeans and computers, wheat and oil.

A year ago, when he began working at the market, fewer than 10 commodities exchanges existed in the Soviet Union. Now more than 400 flourish, from Moscow and Kiev to Ulan-Ude in Asian Russia near Mongolia and Vorkuta at the north end of the Ural Mountains.

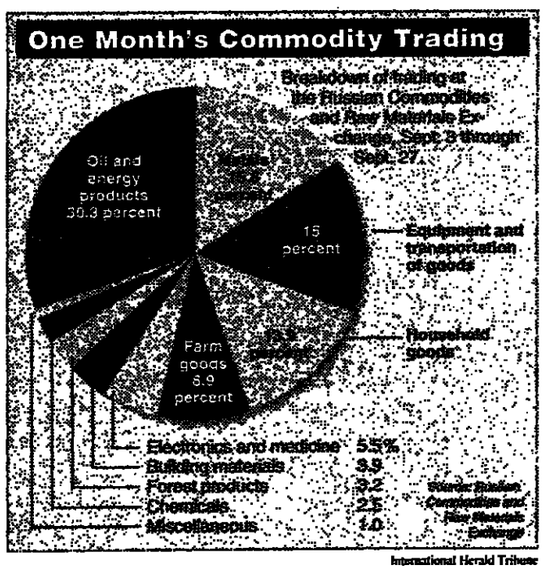
"The exchanges are replacing the old system" said Mr. Shorin, an intense 36-year-old who is one of the 1,500 brokers at the Moscow Commodities Exchange.

While the exchanges offer a road to riches for young brokers — a commission of 30,000 rubles is more than 60 times what the average Russian earns in a month — they also play a pivotal role in building a market economy.

These markets call themselves commodities exchanges, after the computerized versions in Chicago. But they are far more primitive, similar to big wholesale markets. At one exchange, sellers offer everything from computers and used cars to hosiery by the hundred pairs, cotton by the ton and coal by the trainload.

"We're more of a flea market than a commodities exchange," said Yuri V. Zotov, vice president of the Moscow Exchange, which trades 2,000 kinds of goods.

The one-million ruble contract Mr. Shorin signed on a recent day for television sets and VCRs was placed by a company that wanted the machines for its workers because they could not find those goods in Soviet stores.



International Herald Tribune

When enterprises want him to sell something, Mr. Shorin, head of a brokerage called Start, goes to the floor of the Moscow Exchange in the Museum of Economic Achievements. At the exchange, a clerk types the order into a personal computer and announces it over a loudspeaker. Occasionally, another broker rushes over to accept the offer. More frequently, the offer appears on a computer list distributed the next day, and several days pass before a broker for a buyer accepts the offer, usually after haggling over the price.

Although the exchanges' main role is still the basic one of connecting buyers and sellers, they are slowly assuming an equally fundamental role of price discovery.

The exchange transactions are publicly determining a market price for goods in a land where prices were set by fiat. But price information often does not flow far beyond an exchange's walls, and prices vary widely between exchanges.

In August, for example, a batch of 1,000 bricks sold for 780 rubles at the Russian Commodities Exchange, 500 rubles on the Moscow Commodities Exchange, 400 rubles at the Perm Exchange and 670 at the Tyumen Exchange. To smooth out these differences, exchange officials hope to connect their markets by computer.

As the old distribution system decays, manufacturers, oil producers, cotton growers and other producers are finding that the exchanges are the best place to find buyers.

Each exchange is surrounded by a group of enterprises that use it to buy and sell. Retailers with empty shelves and builders worried about obtaining supplies know they can turn to exchanges, too.

"I can buy things I need right away at the commodities exchange," said Famil Gadzhi-Ismailov, an Azerbaijani who heads Raster, a Moscow construction company. "If I try to purchase necessary parts through the old economic structure, it takes a lot of time, even months. I can't afford to allow production to halt for that long."

The 530-seat Moscow Commodities Exchange, though only 17 months old, is the nation's oldest. Founded by state and privately owned companies with the help of several ministries, it has cooperation agreements with the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange, all of which give it advice. Its trading volume averages 25 million rubles a day, while its crosstown rival, the Russian Commodities & Raw Materials Exchange, handles 70 million rubles.

Some economists predicted that once Western-style wholesale distribution systems were established, the exchanges would lose much of their role.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 21

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.902	3.375	1.7169	0.3202	0.1398 *	—	5.423 *	1.2845	1.4563 *	1.6875	1.7165*
Brussels	36.835	65.31	33.5875	6.201	2.7539 *	19.3685	—	23.9525	0.264	26.93	22.449*
Frankfurt	1.6864	2.988	—	0.3532	0.1597 *	0.8874	4.858 *	1.1415	1.2935 *	1.4935	1.536 *
London (a)	1.7235	—	2.9869	9.515	2.271.58	3.2741	59.81	2.5649	234.705	1.5281	182.13
Madrid	189.269	183.327	63.871	10.489	4.429 *	55.966	3.8634	72.841	89.589 *	94.357	—
Milan	1,587.45	2,777.00	767.24	219.24	—	460.37	34.322	955.36	9.726	1,121.48	71.871
New York (b)	—	1.7175 a	1.622	5.772	1,241.58	1.9965	34.815	1.4822	128.75	1.1265	106.89
Paris	5.7565	9.9173	3.4716	—	0.4563 *	2.0271	0.1457	2.0957	4.4935 *	5.332	5.469 *
Tokyo	129.85	223.99	74.97	22.56	0.1831	68.33	3.241	48.82	—	113.57	1.2225
Toronto	1.1363	1.9338	0.6656	0.1951	0.09 *	0.5908	2.224 *	0.7594	0.8877 *	—	1.055 *
Zurich	1.48	2.5456	0.8758	0.2567	0.1171 *	0.7771	4.2559 *	—	1.3228 *	1.3308	1.389 *
1 ECU	1.2337	0.7265	2.4469	6.9525	1,591.38	2.2855	43.1451	1.292	165.389	1.5483	128.381
1 SDR	1.3637	0.7713	2.2967	7.8402	1,718.86	2.5988	47.2571	2.0113	177.481	1.5289	144.996

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich; fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arab. emirat	3.6728	Greek drac.	187.90	Mex. peso	3060.00	S. Afr. rand	2.83
Austral. $	1.2814	Hong Kong $	7.753	N. Zealand $	1.7668	Soviet ruble**	33.00
Austr. schil.	11.87	Indian rupee	25.967	Norw. krone	6.617	Swed. krona	6.145
Brazil cruz.	575.26	Indo. rupiah	1974.50	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.12
Chinese yuan*	5.3809	Irish £	0.6311	Port. escudo	145.28	Thai baht	25.58
Danish krone	6.516	Israeli shek.	2.3975	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4038.02
Kuwait. pound	3.3337	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2875	Sing. $	1.6928	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.132	Malay. ringg.	2.744	S. Kor. won	748.00	Venez. bolív.	69.85

*Official rate. **Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.7511.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7157	1.7070	1.7028	Canadian dollar	1.1305	1.1333	1.1353
Deutsche mark	1.6933	1.6885	1.7040	Japanese yen	130.49	130.66	130.63
Swiss franc	1.4807	1.4842	1.4878				

Sources: ABN Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 21

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 1/4-5 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	8-8 1/8	10 1/4-10 1/8	8 1/4-9	6 1/4-6 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	7
2 months	5 1/4-5 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	8 1/4-8 1/8	10 1/4-10 1/8	8 1/4-8 1/8	6 1/4-6 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	7
3 months	5 1/4-5 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	8 1/4-8 1/8	10 1/4-10 1/8	9-8 1/4	6 1/4-6 1/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	7
6 months	5 1/8-5	9 1/8-9 1/4	8 1/4-8 1/8	10 1/8-10	9 1/4-9 1/8	5 1/4-6 1/4	9 1/8-9 1/4	7
1 year	5 1/8-5	9 1/8-9 1/4	8 1/4-8 1/8	10 1/8-10	9 1/8-9 1/8	5 1/8-5 1/4	9 1/8-9 1/4	7

Sources: All Reuters except ECU; Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum for equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Oct. 21

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
Federal funds	5%	4%
Com. paper 30-179 days	5.20	5.22
3-month Treasury bills	5.05	5.02
6-month Treasury bills	5.10	5.07
1-year Treasury bills	5.12	5.08
30-year Treasury bond	8.00	7.96
3-month CD's	4.95	4.95
3-month CD's	5.00	5.05
Japan		
Discount rate	5%	5%
Call money	6 9/16	6%
3-month interbank	6 13/32	6 7/16
3-month interbank	6 9/32	6 13/32
Germany		
Discount rate	7%	7%
Lombard rate	9%	9%
Call money	9.35	9.15
1-month interbank	9.35	9.15
3-month interbank	9.35	9.25
6-month interbank	9.40	9.40
Britain		
Base loan rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10%	10%
3-month interbank	10 15/32	10 7/16
6-month interbank	10 11/32	10 9/32
France		
Intervention rate	8%	8%
Call money	8 15/16	8 15/16
1-month interbank	9%	9 1/2
3-month interbank	9 1/16	9%
6-month interbank	9%	9 5/32

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Oct. 21

1 month	5¼ - 5⅜
2 months	5 ⅛ - 5 ¼
3 months	5⅛ - 5¼
6 months	5⅛ - 5¼
1 year	5⅛ - 5⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Oct. 21

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield: 5.13
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.276
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Oct. 21

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	361.65	363.15	+3.80
Luxembourg	363.25	—	+3.25
Paris (13.5 kilo)	361.87	362.68	+3.77
Zurich	363.25	364.40	+4.35
London	363.10	363.80	+4.20
New York	—	363.35	+1.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Moulinex
KRUPS

GROUPE
MOULINEX

Turnover as at 30th September, 1991

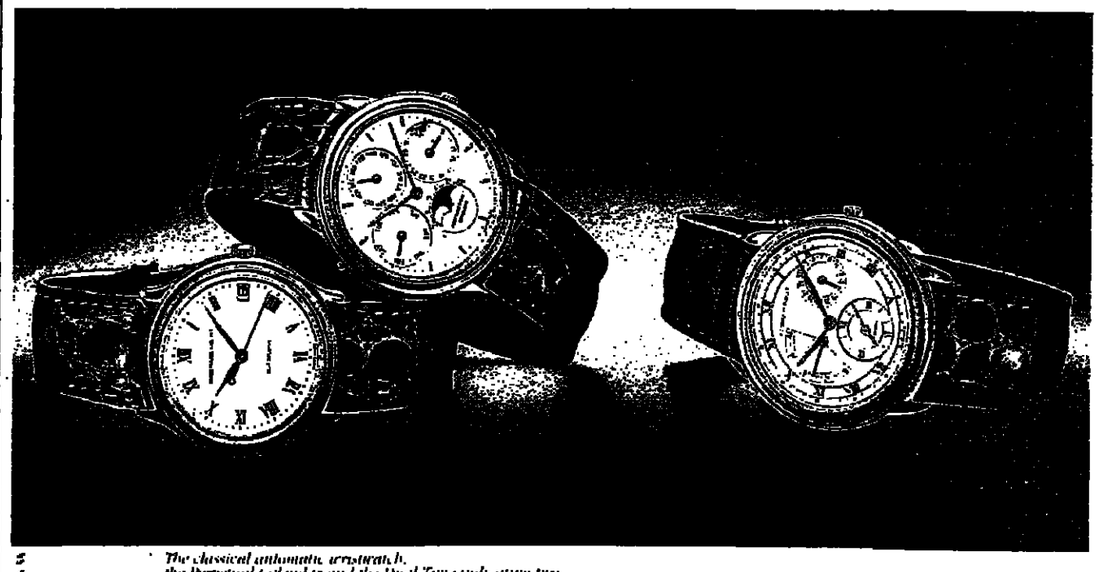
The Group's sales, which include Krups since January 1991, totalled 5,500 million French francs as at 30th September, 1991.

On a comparable basis (excluding Krups) turnover rose by over 15 %. This increase is attributable mainly to business activity outside France. Sales in France, which account for 20 % of the Group's turnover, rose by 4.8 %.

The Group expects to attain its year-end sales objectives in spite of the fact that the international economy appears to be less active than expected.

Turnover (in millions of French francs)	including Krups 1991	excluding Krups 1991	excluding Krups 1990	%
Consolided turnover	5,507	4,389	3,787	+15.9 %
Moulinex S.A. turnover	—	3,546	2,783	+27.4 %

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MARKET DIARY

Programs Pull Dow From Record Level

United Press International

NEW YORK — Profit-taking and computer-driven strategies linked to falling bond prices pulled Wall Street stocks down Monday from record levels in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 93.47 points last week, to a record 3,077.15, fell 16.77, to 3,060.38. Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange index fell 1.27, to 214.88, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 2.48, to 390.02. An average share lost 21 cents.

Declining issues outnumbered advancers by almost a 7-to-4 ratio, as volume slowed to 153.77 million shares from 204.03 million traded on Friday.

American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter issues also fell.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond climbed to 8.07 percent from 7.95 percent on Friday, the result of talk in Washington of tax cuts that could widen the U.S. budget deficit and boost inflationary pressures. Analysts said if the yield remained about 8 percent, stocks could be pushed far lower.

Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York, said weak bonds put a downward pressure on the futures market, triggering some program selling in the stock market. He remained basically optimistic. "There's buying interest, but it's selective buying on weakness."

Owens-Corning Fiberglas paced the Big Board actives, sinking 4⅞ to 19⅞ after Merrill Lynch reportedly downgraded the stock and cut its earnings estimate for the company.

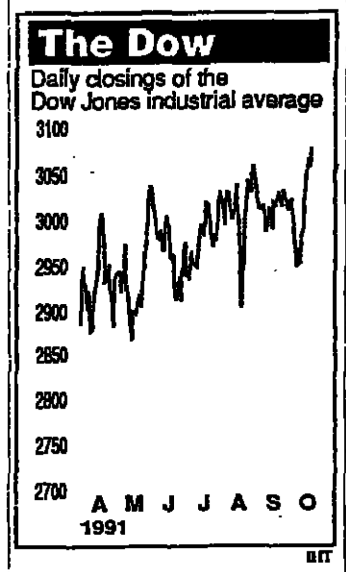
Westinghouse Electric followed, easing ½ to 16¼.

International Rectifier was third, dropping 4⅞ to 13⅛ after a negative sales forecast.

IBM eased ⅛ to 100¼ and AT&T fell ⅜ to 38⅜. Philip Morris dropped 1⅛ to 71¾.

N.Y. Stocks

Via Associated Press Oct 21



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3077.37	3085.20	3042.49	3060.38	— 16.77
Trans	1284.75	1290.92	1270.74	1280.27	— 7.29
Util	214.57	214.88	212.44	213.76	— 1.00
Comp	1111.29	1114.66	1099.05	1106.07	— 6.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	464.80	460.76	461.95	—2.85
Transp.	326.23	322.25	324.49	—1.74
Utilities	144.18	143.03	143.74	—0.39
Finance	31.83	31.34	31.41	—0.42
SP 500	392.50	388.96	390.02	—2.48
SP 100	369.37	365.53	366.43	—2.94

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	215.78	214.49	214.88	—1.27
Industrials	269.64	267.97	268.48	—1.56
Transp.	193.36	192.50	192.92	—1.01
Utilities	95.00	94.53	94.79	—0.35
Finance	160.92	159.86	159.99	—1.46

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	539.20	535.70	536.96	—1.94
Industrials	607.45	604.12	605.68	—1.49
Finance	528.67	524.98	526.54	—2.10
Insurance	532.24	526.14	527.38	—4.59
Utilities	610.04	603.27	605.88	—3.67
Banks	340.95	336.72	337.97	—1.89
Transp.	544.05	538.71	540.71	—2.50

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
382.54	381.10	381.78	—0.71

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.12	—0.43
10 Utilities	98.82	—0.27
10 Industrials	95.42	—0.60

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	154,160,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	243,050,700
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,240,000
Amex prev. cons. close	17,595,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	158,139,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	212,126,000
NYSE volume up	43,171,940
NYSE volume down	95,398,090
Amex volume up	5,985,550
Amex volume down	5,318,750
NASDAQ volume up	61,398,600
NASDAQ volume down	70,425,000

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OwenC	46670	21	19	19⅞	—4⅞
WstgEl	28919	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—½
IntRect	19715	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—4⅞
Citicorp	19281	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—¼
AmExp	19141	20⅛	19⅞	20	—⅜
RJR Nb n	18296	11	10⅝	10¾	—¼
PepsiC	18046	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	—⅝
TelMex n	17778	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	—⅝
AT&T	16420	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜	—⅜
PhilMr	15718	73	71¼	71¾	—1⅛
BlockE s	15575	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
Lilly	14085	73⅜	72⅝	73	—⅜
SFePC n	13254	11	10½	10⅝	—⅛
Telef	13126	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+1
CmpAsc	12366	8⅝	8	8⅛	

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EchoBy	7770	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Hilhav	5996	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ¼
MedcR	4960	21	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
PinRsc	4628	25	21⅜	24⅜	+2⅞
ExpLA	3515	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Orngn	2708	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
AMed	2508	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ½
BntOG s	2365	16	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
Nabors	2243	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
MetMB	2215	21	20⅝	21	
AdvMed	2109	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
NY Tim	2074	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
FruitL	2065	21⅜	20⅝	20½	— ⅜
WstEng n	1915	5⅝	3⅞	4⅛	—1⅛
BAT In	1787	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Oct. 18	709,242	733,528	19,326
Oct. 17	718,190	734,170	17,068
Oct. 16	680,579	756,804	14,116
Oct. 15	712,418	626,935	2,496
Oct. 14	495,900	452,224	3,348

*Included in the sales figures.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	627	900
Declined	1020	723
Unchanged	490	521
Total Issues	2137	2144
New Highs	95	152
New Lows	15	9

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	252	306
Declined	317	256
Unchanged	263	251
Total Issues	832	813
New Highs	35	45
New Lows	11	9

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	912	1,135
Declined	1,049	805
Unchanged	2,192	2,210
Total Issues	4,153	4,150

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 21

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Puts-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
335	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
340	27	29½	—	—	⅛	2¼	3⅛	—
345	23½	—	—	—	¼	2⅞	½	—
350	18	21	23⅞	—	1⅛	3⅝	5⅛	7½
355	13⅝	17	—	—	2	4⅞	7	—
360	9⅞	13⅜	16	—	3⅛	6⅜	8¼	10⅛
365	6⅛	10⅛	13⅛	—	4⅞	8⅝	10⅝	—
370	4	7½	10⅜	12⅝	7⅛	10⅛	13⅛	14⅝
375	2⅛	5⅛	7⅞	—	10½	12⅝	16	—
380	⅞	3⅝	5⅞	7⅛	15½	17	—	—
385	⅜	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
390	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	4⅛	—	—	—	—
395	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 73,919; total open int. 350,313
Puts: total vol. 78,885; total open int. 478,772

	Dec 72	Dec 73	Dec 72	Dec 73
30	—	—	⅞	—
35	4½	—	2⅛	1
37½	3⅜	4⅝	—	—
40	1⅜	—	4⅞	—

Calls: total vol. 29; total open int. 24,716
Puts: total vol. 510; total open int. 46,294
Source: CBOE.

Dollar Generally Rises In Lackluster Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar posted gains Monday against most major currencies after slow trading.

Dealers said the focus was on the Deutsche mark's sharp rebound against the yen, which initially boosted the mark against the dollar. But after the rally lost steam, the dollar ended higher against both currencies.

The dollar ended at 1.6920 DM and 130.75 yen, up from 1.6873 DM and 129.85 at Friday's close.

Foreign Exchange

The mark rose sharply against the yen as the unwinding of long yen/short mark positions picked up steam on news that Japan's M2 money supply grew by a record low 2.2 percent in September from the same month in 1990. The news sparked renewed speculation that the Bank of Japan would cut the discount rate soon. (Page 15)

"The mark/yen cross was up a lot on the rate-cut concerns," said Bill Bertha at Mellon Bank. The dollar was initially pressured by the resurging mark but recovered as the mark's rally slowed, he said.

The U.S. unit posted modest gains against the French franc ahead of a no-confidence vote on the government of Prime Minister Edith Cresson on Thursday. The dollar closed at 5.7720 French francs and 1.4823 Swiss francs, up from 5.7515 and 1.4753 on Friday. The pound closed at $1.7175, down from Friday's $1.7265.

The dollar yielded further to the Canadian unit, which had risen to a 13-year high last week. The dollar closed at 1.1263 Canadian dollars, down from Friday's 1.1273, despite expectations the Canadian dollar was due for a retreat.

In London, the dollar closed Monday at 1.6890 Deutsche marks and 130.75 yen, down from Friday's 1.6937 DM and 129.90 yen.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

SUGAR (FOX)
U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Dec	183.00	185.40	192.00	192.00	183.80	200.00
Mar	189.00	190.40	190.40	188.80	188.80	189.00
May	188.00	191.40	187.40	187.00	185.80	189.00
Aug	191.00	195.40	191.00	191.00	188.80	194.00
Oct	190.00	193.40	N.T.	N.T.	188.00	194.80
Dec	175.00	193.40	N.T.	N.T	N.T.	N.T.

Est. Sales 141.

COCOA (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Dec	742	743	756	740	757	760
Mar	781	783	795	778	796	797
May	802	803	817	803	819	820
Jul	825	826	833	825	841	842
Sep	847	849	860	846	862	863
Dec	872	873	875	871	886	888
Mar	897	898	903	897	910	912
May	914	916	N.T.	N.T.	926	930
Jul	930	934	945	940	947	948
Sep	949	951	958	958	965	966

Est. Sales 5,258.

COFFEE (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Nov	534	535	544	531	542	543
Jan	557	558	566	554	563	564
Mar	570	573	576	569	576	578

Est. Sales 2,110.

WHITE SUGAR (Matif)
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Dec	284.00	283.00	282.50	284.50	+ 1.30
Mar	281.00	280.50	279.00	280.50	+ 0.80
May	279.50	279.50	279.00	281.00	+ 0.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	280.00	281.50	+ 0.30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	257.00	258.00	— 0.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	256.00	257.00	+ 0.50

Est. sales 543. Prev. sales 853.
Open interest 11,426.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1195.00	1196.00	1200.00	1201.00
Forward	1224.00	1225.00	1127.00	1228.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1365.00	1366.00	1382.00	1383.00
Forward	1352.00	1353.00	1364.00	1365.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	302.00	303.00	304.00	304.50
Forward	314.50	315.00	316.00	316.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7420.00	7430.00	7370.00	7380.00
Forward	7470.00	7475.00	7448.00	7450.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5560.00	5570.00	5580.00	5595.00
Forward	5630.00	5635.00	5640.00	5650.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	978.00	979.00	988.00	989.00
Forward	997.00	978.00	1007.00	1008.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	89.95	89.85	89.87	— 0.08
Mar	90.34	90.23	90.25	— 0.10
Jun	90.38	90.29	90.30	— 0.09
Sep	90.34	90.27	90.27	— 0.08
Dec	90.26	90.19	90.19	— 0.07
Mar	90.11	90.05	90.04	— 0.06
Jun	89.95	89.90	89.90	— 0.05
Sep	89.86	89.86	89.86	— 0.07
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	89.80	— 0.06

Est. volume: 30,440. Open interest: 146,040.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	94.50	94.48	94.49	— 0.01
Mar	94.59	94.57	94.57	— 0.01
Jun	94.35	94.34	94.31	— 0.03
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.97	— 0.06
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	93.42	— 0.04
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	93.28	— 0.04
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.00	— 0.02
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	92.74	— 0.02

Est. volume: 1,280. Open interest: 32,299.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.65	90.58	90.59	— 0.05
Mar	90.95	90.88	90.89	— 0.06
Jun	91.17	91.12	91.12	— 0.05
Sep	91.32	91.27	91.27	— 0.05
Dec	91.38	91.36	91.37	— 0.04
Mar	91.55	91.55	91.52	— 0.06
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.60	— 0.06
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	91.65	— 0.06

Est. volume: 19,122. Open interest: 160,016.

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	94-16	93-24	93-29	— 0-20
Mar	94-03	94-03	94-01	— 0-19

Est. volume: 36,365. Open interest: 51,124.

	High	Low	Close	Change
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	86.47	85.87	85.95	— 0.34
Mar	86.62	86.30	86.20	— 0.34
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	86.35	— 0.34

Est. volume: 45,107. Open interest: 81,865.

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Nov	226.25	224.00	224.25	224.50	Unch.
Dec	226.50	224.00	228.25	225.25	+ 0.25
Jan	222.25	219.75	221.00	221.25	+ 0.50
Feb	213.25	211.50	212.00	212.50	+ 0.50
Mar	203.25	202.50	202.50	202.75	+ 0.25
Apr	197.25	195.50	196.00	196.00	+ 0.75
May	189.50	189.50	189.50	189.50	+ 1.00
Jun	185.25	185.25	185.25	185.25	+ 0.25
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	183.25	+ 0.25

Est. Sales 12,424. Prev. sales 15,529.
Open interest 85,059

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Dec	22.68	22.44	22.68	22.67	+ 0.08
Jan	22.35	22.10	22.33	22.33	+ 0.07
Feb	21.93	21.90	21.93	21.97	+ 0.03
Mar	21.45	21.51	21.65	21.65	+ 0.05
Apr	21.30	21.20	21.30	21.23	+ 0.08
May	21.00	20.95	21.00	20.93	+ 0.10
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.82	+ 0.09
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.77	+ 0.07
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.72	+ 0.09

Est. Sales 13,289. Prev. sales 18,712.
Open interest 75,349

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Dec	2658.0	2608.0	2617.0	— 29.0
Mar	2657.0	2657.0	2650.5	— 29.0
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	2681.0	— 29.0

Est. volume: 5,178. Open interest: 36,476.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Sealright Co	Q	.10	11-15	11-1
OMITTED				
BMJ Finl Corp				
SPECIAL				
Equitable Resource	-	.05	12-1	11-8
STOCK SPLIT				
Mercury Financial 4-for-3				
USUAL				
Badger Meter	Q	.15 ½	12-13	11-29
Baltimore Gas&El	Q	.52 ½	1-2	12-10
Citizens Baking	Q	.33	11-4	10-28
Firstar Corp	Q	.36	11-15	10-28
FranklinFirstFinl	Q	.16	12-1	11-15
Illinois Tool Wrks	Q	.22	12-3	11-7
Imperial Bancorp	Q	.10	11-8	10-28
Indiana Fedl	Q	.15	11-30	11-15
Knape & Vogt Mfg	Q	.14	12-6	11-22
LillyIndCoat cl-A	Q	.13	1-2	12-12
Progressive Corp	Q	.13	12-31	12-13
Rohm & Haas Co	Q	.31	12-1	11-8
SJW Corp	Q	.48	12-1	11-1
Spiegel Inc cl-A	Q	.07	11-5	10-29
Thiokol Corp	Q	.09	12-9	11-29
Twin Disc Inc	Q	.17 ½	12-2	11-8

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.542	0.544
Coffee, Braz., lb	0.625	0.625
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.181	1.181
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.33
Silver, troy oz	4.16	4.10
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	95.00	95.00
Tin, lb	3.5945	3.6015
Zinc, lb	0.49	0.49

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Chase Swung to Profit in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Chase Manhattan Bank, recovering from a dismal performance a year ago, on Monday reported a third-quarter profit of $136 million, reflecting growth in revenue and lower operating expenses.

The profit for the July-September quarter contrasted with a loss of $623 million a year earlier as problem real estate and loans for leveraged corporate takeovers ballooned for many large banks. Chase reported its provision for credit losses was $265 million in the third quarter, down from $650 million in the year-earlier period. But the bank charged off $656 million in loans as uncollectable debt, up from $380 million.

Another New York-based bank, National Westminster Bancorp Inc., reported a third-quarter loss of $65.7 million, compared with a loss of $35.27 million in the same quarter of last year. NatWest Bancorp is the U.S. subsidiary of National Westminster Bank PLC. *(AP, UPI)*

Time Warner Cuts Loss by a Third

NEW YORK (UPI) — Time Warner Inc. said Monday that it had cut losses to $62 million in the third quarter from $91 million in the year-ago period as it continued to pay interest and amortization costs of the 1990 merger of Warner Communications and Time.

Revenue for the quarter was virtually flat at $2.95 billion. Time Warner said its operating divisions reported third-quarter earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization of $505 million, compared with $546 million in the third quarter of 1990.

Bill Ready on U.S. Bond Regulation

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Seeking to curb abuses like the Salomon Brothers bond trading scandal, legislators are unveiling a bill this week that would give the Securities and Exchange Commission more power to police the government securities market.

The bill, drafted by Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, would require dealers and other firms to disclose big trades in government securities to regulators and also make sure they have adequate internal controls to comply with the law. Mr. Markey chairs the subcommittee on telecommunications and securities, which is expected to hold a hearing on the bill Friday.

The proposal would be the the first broad legislative package to be introduced after Salomon disclosed in August that it bid for more bonds than rules allowed at government securities auctions. The affair raised questions about the loose regulation of the government securities market.

Unisys's Latest Loss Was Less Severe

BLUE BELL, Pennsylvania (Reuters) — Unisys Corp., the third-largest U.S. computer maker, said on Monday it cut its loss in the third quarter thanks to progress in reducing its huge debt load.

The company said it had a loss of $75.8 million, compared with a loss of $356.8 million in the third quarter of 1990. But Unisys reported revenue was down 18 percent to $1.97 billion for the quarter.

James Unruh, chairman and chief executive, said that in the third quarter, Unisys sold more than $250 million in assets, raising cash on hand for 1991 to more than $551 million. The company has $3.7 billion in debt.

2 GM Units Post Higher Earnings

DETROIT (Reuters) — Two of General Motors Corp.'s three subsidiaries reported higher earnings for the third quarter Monday.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. said profit rose 18 percent to $346 million from a year earlier. Electronic Data Systems Corp. had a 13 percent rise in net income to $145.5 million. GM Hughes Electronics Corp. announced a 76 percent fall in net profit to $38.2 million.

For the Record

Campbell Soup Co. said Monday that it had acquired Sanwa Foods Inc., the third-largest maker of ramen noodle products in the United States, from Wuthelam Holdings Ltd. for undisclosed terms. *(AP)*

Pratt & Whitney has won an order for its PX4000 series engines from Air India worth up to $330 million, the unit of United Technologies Corp. said Monday. *(AP)*

RECOVERY: *White House Studies Possible Tax Breaks for Middle Class*

(Continued from first finance page)

where we are and get me to say more than I want to say."

Mr. Fitzwater said the administration did not "intend or want to break the budget agreement" with Congress that requires that any revenue loss be offset by a revenue-producing measure.

Mr. Bentsen would use a 5 percent reduction in military spending to pay for his tax cut. Mr. Fitzwater said the White House was skeptical that the so-called peace dividend would be immediately available.

"We've always said there are going to be reductions in the defense budget because of all the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union," he said.

"But we don't have definitive numbers on how much and when. Most of the thinking is that it's going to be a few years before you realize significant savings in that area," Mr. Fitzwater said. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Bond Market Battered

Treasury bond prices tumbled on Monday in response to the tax reduction reports, according to wire service reports from New York. Traders feared a widening budget deficit and inflation.

In late trading, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was down about 1 10/32 point from Friday at 101 19/32, raising its yield to 8.07 percent.

An economist at a primary bond dealer said the bulk of the questions put to him by traders had been on the odds of a tax cut being passed. The economist said inflation concerns were heightened.

On Thursday, bonds plunged after the government reported higher-than-expected inflation figures for September. There was a rally on Friday as weak economic data caused the market to rethink the threat from rising prices, but the tax reports sent the market down again. *(BBN, Reuters)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Oct. 21

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	38.90	39.30
ACF Holding	32.30	32.20
Aegon	111.70	112.30
Ahold	82	82
Akzo	121.40	121.20
AMEV	47.10	47.60
A'Dam Rubber	3.60	3.55
Bols	41.40	41.30
Buhrmann Tett	43.70	44.10
Center Parcs	24	24.25
CSM	81.80	82.20
DAF	20.10	20.20
DSM	100.70	101.20
Elsevier	71.20	90.90
Fokker	28.10	28.30
Gist-Brocades	31.80	32.50
Heineken	153.60	154.50
Hoogovens	52.50	53.10
Hunter Douglas	73.60	73.70
IHC Caland	58.30	58.20
Inter Mueller	65	65.50
Int'l Nederland	47.50	47.80
KLM	37.40	38
KNP	44.50	44.80
Nedlloyd	56.10	56.90
Oce Grinten	60.20	59.30
Pakhoed	43.80	44.20
Philips	32.80	33.20
Robeco	101.50	101.80
Rodamco	57.80	56.90
Rolinco	101.50	101.70
Rorento	69.80	69.80
Royal Dutch	155.80	156.30
Unilever	163.50	163
Van Ommeren	40.10	40.50
VMF Stork	41.80	41.90
VNU	75.70	76.40
Wessanen	80.70	81.70
Wolters/Kluwer	58	57.80

CBS Trend Index: 89.50
Previous: 98.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acec-UM	1935	1940
AG Fin	1740	1715
Arbed	4170	4110
Barco	1022	1008
Bekaert	9550	9550
Cockerill	163	163
Cobepa	4880	4880
Delhaize	7660	7660
Electrabel	4510	4500
GIB	1254	1260
GBL	3320	3305
Gevaert	6700	6680
Hoboken	9020	9020
Kredietbank	3985	3965
Petrofina	11050	11075
Royal Belge	4010	4015
Soc Gen Banque	5400	5350
Soc Gen Belgique	2025	2040
Sofina	11525	11525
Solvay	12400	12525
Tractebel	7670	7690
UCB	18850	18825
Powerfin	2350	2330

Current Stock Index: 5518.91
Previous: 5514.62

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	181.50	182.50
Allianz Hold	2017	1985
Altana	620.50	621.50
Asko	837	838
BASF	233.90	233
Bayer	285.50	282.90
Bay. Hypo bank	358	349
Bay Vereinsbk	397	392
BBC	N.Q.	—
BHF Bank	366.50	366.50
BMW	466	466
Commerzbank	243.80	241.50
Continental	200.50	197.50
Daimler Benz	663.10	659.50
Degussa	312.70	313
Dt Babcock	154	148.50
Deutsche Bank	642	638
Douglas	721.50	721
Dresdner Bank	343	341
Harpener	N.Q.	—
Henkel	534	538
Hochtief	1164	1167
Hoechst	229.10	229.50
Hoesch	250	248.50
Holzmann	1200	1190
Horten	186.50	182
IWKA	296.50	291
Kali Salz	168.80	168
Karstadt	604	600
Kaufhof	513	509
KHD	130	129
Kloeckner Werke	126.60	126.50
Krupp Stahl	139	134
Linde	749	749.50
Lufthansa	150.30	151.50
MAN	N.Q.	347
Mannesmann	265.20	266.50
Metallgesell	419.90	412
Muench Rueck	2180	2100
Nixdorf	182	180
PKI	N.Q.	525
Porsche	650	650
Preussag	340.10	341
PWA	226	227
RWE	383.60	383.90
Rheinmetall	305	N.Q.
Schering	809	797.50
SEL	417.90	416.50
Siemens	623.10	620.80
Thyssen	211.50	209.80
Varta	298	301
Veba	347.10	347
VEW	199.20	199
Viag	384.20	383
Volkswagen	336	334.30
Wella	595	596

DAX Index: 1572.68
Previous: 1563.25
FAZ Index: 646.86
Previous: 639.82

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	57.50	N.A.
Enso-Gutzeit	28.40	—
K.O.P.	28.10	—
Kymmene	65.80	—
Metra	55	—
Nokia	77	—
Pohjola	73	—
Repola	40	—
Stockmann	120	—

HEX Index: 844.20
Previous: 847.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.80	19.70
Cathay Pacific	9.70	9.75
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.73
Cheung Kong	19.70	19.80
China Light Pwr	20.30	20.30
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.15	9.20
Hang Lung Dev	7.90	7.90
Hang Seng Bank	33.25	33.25
Henderson Land	13	13.40
HK Air Eng.	16.80	17
HK China Gas	10.30	10.40
HK Electric	12	11.70
HK Land	8.75	8.80
HK Realty Trust	6.80	6.85
HK Shang Bank	31.50	31.50
HK Shang Hils	4.65	4.63
HK Telecomm	7.65	7.60
HK Ferry	5.10	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	13.50	13.80
Hysan Dev	7.85	7.90
Jardine Math.	34.75	34.75
Jardine Str Hld	17.10	17.50
Kowloon Motor	7.45	7.45
Mandarin Orient	4.98	4.80
Miramar Hotel	5.85	5.80
New World Dev	10.90	11.10
SHK Props	23	23.40
Stelux	3.43	3.48
Swire Pac A	22.90	22.80
Tai Cheung Prps	4.70	4.73
TVE	2.30	2.30
Wharf Hold	9.70	9.70
Wing On Co	7	7.05
Winsor Ind.	8.70	8.65
World Int'l	5	5.20

Hang Seng Index: 3998.74
Previous: 4015.91

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.50	10.50
Altech	85	85
Anglo Amer	117	116
Barlows	50	N.Q.
Blyvoor	6	6
Buffels	37	36.20
De Beers	89.50	88.85
Driefontein	38.50	37.25
Gencor	12.85	12.85
GFSA	69.50	68
Harmony	19.25	18.25
Highveld Steel	15.50	15.25
Kloof	32.25	31.05
Nedbank Grp	13.75	14
Randfontein	14.50	13.60
Rusplat	69.75	68.75
SA Brews	55.75	55.50
St Helena	22.50	22.50
Sasol	17.90	17.75
Welkom	15.50	14.90
Western Deep	127	118

Composite Stock Index: 3435
Previous: 3406

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	2.87	2.89
Allied Lyons	6.04	6.09
Arjo Wiggins	2.48	2.47
Argyll Group	2.72	2.77
ASDA Group	0.40	0.40
Ass Brit Foods	4.80	4.78
BAA	4.52	4.54
BAe	3.80	3.77
Bank Scotland	1.16	1.18
Barclays	4.27	4.22
Bass	9.92	10.07
BAT	6.50	6.50
BET	2.27	2.27
BICC	3.60	3.67
Blue Circle	2.38	2.37
BOC Group	5.78	5.86
Boots	4.28	4.32
BP	3.47	3.52
Brit Airways	2.03	2.06
Brit Gas	2.57	2.60
Brit Steel	1.18	1.21
Brit Telecom	3.89	3.92
BTR	3.93	4.04
Cable Wire	5.60	5.70
Cadbury Sch	4.20	4.21
Comm Union	4.81	7.69
Courtaulds	4.95	4.86
Enterprise Oil	5.40	5.49
Eurotunnel	4.18	4.20
Fisons	4.48	4.53
Forte	2.72	2.80
GEC	1.93	1.93
Gen'l Acc	4.98	5.04
Glaxo	14.20	14.41
Grand Met	8.46	8.53
GRE	1.71	1.70
Guinness	10.24	10.38
GUS A	13.65	13.80
Hanson	2.16	2.21
Hawker Sidd	7.30	7.38
Hillsdown	2.05	2.04
ICI	12.90	12.87
Kingfisher	5.45	5.48
Ladbroke	2.57	2.59
Land Sec	5	5.08
Lasmo	3.23	3.15
Legal Gen Grp	3.83	3.97
Lloyds Bank	4.02	4.02
Lonrho	2.53	2.48
Lucas Ind	1.42	1.41
Marks Sp	2.78	2.83
Maxwell	1.56	1.55
MEPC	4.65	4.71
Midland Bk	2.55	2.59
Nat'l Power	1.62	1.63
NatWest	3.33	3.48
Nthwst Water	3.64	3.70
Pearson	7.50	7.33
P & O	5.07	7.55
Pilkington	1.57	1.61
PowerGen	1.72	1.73
Prudential	2.31	2.37
Racal Elec	0.58	0.58
Rank Org	6.57	6.82
Reckitt Col	6.73	6.80
Redland	5.13	5.18
Reed Intl	4.89	4.93
Reuters	9.83	9.91
RMC Group	5.63	5.73
Rolls Royce	1.35	1.38
Rothmans	11.45	11.50
Royal Ins	3.27	3.35
Royal Scot	1.82	1.81
RTZ	5.62	5.65
Sainsbury	3.57	3.56
Scot Newcas	4.10	4.23
Sears Holds	0.97	1.02
Severn Trent	3.25	3.32
Shell	5.28	5.34
Smith Nephew	1.28	1.27
SmithKline B	7.57	6.20
Sun Alliance	3.40	3.49
Tarmac	1.69	1.70
Tate & Lyle	3.91	3.89
Tesco	2.47	2.52
Thorn EMI	7.92	8.04
Trafalgar Hse	2.30	2.36
TSB Group	1.35	1.36
Ultramar	3.48	3.50
Unilever	7.93	7.91
Utd Biscuits	3.99	3.95
War Loan 3½	36.25	36.38
Wellcome	7.42	7.45
Whitbread	4.46	4.70
Williams Hdgs	3.36	3.36
Willis Corroon	N.Q.	2.97

F.T. 30 Index: 1978.20
Previous: 1995.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2575.70
Previous: 2601.70

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3045	3045
Banco Central	4130	4135
Bco. Santander	4940	4950
Banesto	3445	3425
CEPSA	2335	2225
Dragados	2170	2160
Ercros	645	641
Iberdrola I	700	696
Telefonica	1240	1225

S.E. General Index: 264.43
Previous: 265.06

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2419	2435
Banca Comm	4310	4310
Bastogi	170	173
Benetton group	10800	10900
Ciga	2110	2055
CIR	2630	2685
Cred Ital	2300	2310
Enichem	1450	1440
Eridania	7425	7411
Ferfin	1941	1942
Ferfin Risp	1235	1205
Fiat SPA	5135	5160
Generali	25225	24900
IFI	13900	13700
Italcem	21530	21500
Italgas	3330	3330
Italmobiliare	71300	71140
Mediobanca	14200	14200
Montedison	1228	1215
Olivetti	3370	3350
Pirelli	1790	1780
RAS	17250	17140
Rinascente	7240	7295
Saipem	1485	1490
SIP	1245	1242
SME	3165	3137
Snia	1220	1210
Standa	33000	33100
Stet	1950	1950
Toro Assi Risp	21100	21000

MIB Index: 1027
Previous: 1025

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23½	23⅝
Bank Montreal	37⅝	37¼
Bell Canada	45¼	45⅜
Bombardier A	25⅝	26½
Bombardier B	25½	26⅜
Cambior	11	11
Cascades	6	6¼
Dominion Text A	6¼	6⅛
Donohue	12	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	18½	18¼
Nat'l Bk Canada	10¼	10⅜
Power Corp.	15⅜	15⅜
Provigo	12½	12⅛
Quebec Tel	17⅛	17
Quebecor A	20¼	16½
Quebecor B	19⅝	19⅝
Teleglobe	9⅛	N.A.
Videotron	13¼	13

Industrials Index: 1594.73
Previous: N.A.

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	713	718
Air Liquide	667	675
Alcatel Alsthom	602	607
Bancaire (Cie)	511	527
BIC	699	709
Bouygues	595	604
BSN-GD	964	978
Carrefour	2022	2017
C.C.F.	173	174.50
Cerus	126.40	128
Chargeurs	951	958
Club Med	432.90	438.70
Elf-Aquitaine	401	405.10
Gen. Eaux	2395	2421
Eurodisneyland	137.70	137.50
Hachette	161.10	165.50
Havas	461.20	467.50
Imetal	252	251.50
Lafarge Coppee	336.50	343.50
Legrand	3907	3984
Lyon. Eaux	530	534
Oreal (L')	679	674
L.V.M.H.	4267	4249
Matra	174	180
Merlin Gerin	525	531
Michelin B	129.80	131.90
Moulinex	151	150
Paribas	427.20	438
Pechiney Intl	172	172.50
Pernod-Ricard	1201	1218
Perrier	1336	1339
Peugeot	605	611
Printemps (Au)	839	846
Radiotechnique	549	559
Raff. St. Louis	1328	1337
Redoute (La)	4890	4864
Saint Gobain	450	458.20
Sanofi	1026	1027
S.E.B.	1680	1700
Ste Generale A	461.80	462.10
Suez	321.40	326.80
Thomson-CSF	143.90	144.20
Total	714	720
U.A.P.	526	530
Valeo	560	567

CAC 40 Index: 1845.97
Previous: 1864.20

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	163	165
Bradesco	13	13.10
Brahma	90	90
Paranapanema	6.50	6.41
Petrobras	1990	2040
Vale Rio Doce	403	390
Varig	80	65

Bovespa Index: 28507
Previous: 28437

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.35	2.36
City Dev.	3.48	3.46
DBS	11.40	11.50
Fraser Neave	8.45	8.45
Genting	6.50	6.50
Golden Hope Pl	1.14	1.12
Haw Par	2.33	2.30
Hume Industries	2.98	2.98
Inchcape	4.24	4.24
Keppel	7.30	7.05
KL Kepong	2.07	2.07
Lum Chang	0.98	0.96
Malayan Banking	3.76	3.70
OCBC	8.80	8.80
OUB	4.40	4.30
OUE	7.15	7
Sembawang	7.25	7.20
Shangrila	5.40	5.25
Sime Darby	2.13	2.15
SIA	12.90	13
S'pore Land	5.15	5.05
S'pore Press	8.70	8.40
Sing Steamship	2.29	2.14
Straits Trading	2.44	2.45
UOB	6.15	6.10
UOL	1.45	1.40

Straits Times Ind.: 1387.84
Previous: 1377.78

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	300	300
Asea	381	375
Astra -A	500	496
Atlas Copco	240	239
Electrolux B	254	251
Ericsson	160	158
Esselte-A	114	110
Handelsbanken	102	98
Norsk Hydro	173	173
Procordia AF	198	194
Providentia	90	85
Sandvik A	335	335
SCA-A	100	97
S-E. Banken	56	55.50
Skandia F	196	196
Skanska	140	140
SKF	106	105
Stora	270	267
Trelleborg B	94	94
Volvo	353	340

Affaersvaerlden: 1014.50
Previous: 1001.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.08	4.05
BHP	14.40	14.30
Boral	3.47	3.42
Bougainville	0.70	0.66
Coles Myer	11.95	11.65
Comalco	3.64	3.64
CRA	13	12.80
CSR	5.08	5.08
Dunlop	5.38	5.38
Fosters Brew	1.74	1.72
ICI Australia	4.72	4.70
Magellan	2.25	2.21
MIM	2.19	2.16
Nat Aust Bank	7.86	7.76
News Corp	12.55	12
Nine Network	0.69	0.69
Nmndy Poseidon	1.10	1.10
N Broken Hill	2.54	2.52
OCT Resources	1.16	1.15
Santos	3.46	3.42
TNT	1.08	1.08
Western Mining	4.75	4.75
Westpac Banking	4.66	4.60
Woodside	4.12	4.13

All ordinaries Index: 1632.40
Previous: 1617.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1060	1050
Asahi Chemical	803	798
Asahi Glass	1290	1290
Bank of Tokyo	1570	1560
Bridgestone	1170	1190
Canon	1530	1540
Casio	1370	1380
C.Itoh	750	727
Dai Nippon Print	1540	1560
Daiwa House	2040	2020
Daiwa Securities	1350	1350
Fanuc	4120	4250
Fuji Bank	2810	2790
Fuji Photo	3040	3090
Fujitsu	949	970
Hitachi	998	1020
Hitachi Cable	988	975
Honda	1590	1600
Ito Yokado	4790	4820
Japan Airlines	1170	1180
Kajima	1560	1520
Kansai Power	2970	2950
Kawasaki Steel	405	402
Kirin Brewery	1500	1580
Komatsu	864	874
Kubota	735	745
Kyocera	4980	5010
Matsu Elec Inds	1530	1530
Matsu Elec Wks	1460	1450
Mitsubishi Bk	2970	2890
Mitsubishi Kasei	604	600
Mitsubishi Elec	635	639
Mitsubishi Hev	745	748
Mitsubishi Corp	1450	1440
Mitsui and Co	872	865
Mitsukoshi	1260	1260
Mitsumi	1540	1540
NEC	1270	1270
NGK Insulators	1170	1150
Nikko Securities	970	960
Nippon Kogaku	1010	995
Nippon Oil	1060	1050
Nippon Steel	418	415
Nippon Yusen	652	654
Nissan	789	704
Nomura Sec	1760	1730
NTT (SF)	9115	9158
Olympus Optical	1460	1460
Pioneer	3480	3470
Ricoh	670	670
Sanyo Elec	565	575
Sharp	1460	1440
Shimazu	744	737
Shinetsu Chem	1640	1630
Sony	5050	5200
Sumitomo Bk	2520	2580
Sumitomo Chem	512	512
Sumi Marine	1030	1030
Sumitomo Metal	430	439
Taisei Corp	940	932
Taisho Marine	1070	1060
Takeda Chem	1600	1610
TDK	4950	5210
Teijin	585	591
Tokyo Marine	1360	1360
Tokyo Elec Pw	3750	3770
Toppan Printing	1410	1410
Toray Ind.	687	695
Toshiba	683	685
Toyota	1590	1600
Yamaichi Sec	855	860

Nikkei 225: 25017
Previous: 24895
Topix Index: 1866
Previous: 1882

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15	15
Agnico Eagle	4.90	4⅞
Air Canada	8⅝	8½
Alberta Energy	14¼	14⅛
Am Barrick Res	28	27⅞
BCE	45⅜	45½
Bk Nova Scotia	18⅜	19⅛
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅝
BC Phone	20⅛	20
BF Realty Hds	0.12	0.12
BP Canada	12	11¾
Bramalea	4.70	4.65
Brunswick	7	7⅛
CAE	7	7⅛
Campeau	0.43	0.44
CIBC	30⅞	30⅝
Canadian Pacific	18½	18⅝
Can Packers	17¼	17⅛
Can Tire A	23⅛	23⅜
Canadian Turbo	1.72	1.80
Cantor	22⅝	22⅜
Cara	5½	5½
CCL Ind B	10⅛	10
Cineplex	4.15	4.30
Cominco	23⅜	23¼
Conwest Expl A	11½	N.Q.
Corona Intl	6⅛	6⅛
Denison Min B	0.17	0.18
Dickenson Min A	3¼	3.20
Dofasco	18⅛	18⅜
Dylex A	3.30	3.40
Echo Bay Mines	9½	9⅜
Equity Silver A	1.24	1.20
FCA Intl	4	3.90
Fed Ind A	8⅛	8⅜
Fletcher Chall A	14⅜	14⅜
FPI	6	6½
GoldCorp	3.40	3½
Grafton Group	1.65	1.60
Gulf Cda Res	7⅛	8
Hees Intl	15⅜	15⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	10⅛	10⅜
Hollinger	12	12⅛
Horsham	11⅛	11⅛
Hudson's Bay	32⅛	32⅜
Imasco	32½	32⅝
Inco	36⅜	36⅞
Interprov pipe	30⅞	30⅞
Jannock	16¼	16⅛
Labatt	26	26⅛
Loblaw Co	19⅛	19
Mackenzie	6⅛	6½
Magna Intl A	18⅛	18⅝
Maritime	20⅛	20¼
Mark Res	7¼	7¼
MacLean Hunter	10⅜	10⅜
Molson A	30⅛	30⅜
Noma Ind A	7	7⅛
Noranda Inc	17⅜	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8¼	8⅛
Norcen Energy	23	22⅞
Nova Corp	7¼	7⅝
Oshawa	26⅛	26¼
Pagurin A	5⅞	5⅞
Placer Dome	14	13⅞
Poco Petroleum	7⅞	8
PWA Corp	5½	5⅜
Quebec Sturgeon	0.18	0.15
Rayrock	5⅝	5⅜
Renaissance	14⅜	14⅞
Rogers B	12½	12⅛
Rothmans	74	74
Royal Bank Can	26⅝	26⅜
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	8½
Sceptre Res	2.40	2.45
Scott's Hosp	17	17
Seagram	127	129
Sears Can	11⅛	11⅛
Shell Can	42⅝	42⅝
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	5⅝	5⅛
Southam	16½	16⅛
Spar Aerospace	14⅝	14⅞
Stelco A	5⅞	5⅞
Teck B	20⅛	20¼
Thomson News	15⅜	15⅛
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17½
Torstar B	22	22
Transalta Util	13	13
TransCda Pipe	16⅞	16¾
Triton Finl A	11½	12
Trimac	9	9
Trizec A	11⅛	11⅛
Unicorp Energy	1.60	1.70
Woodward's Ltd	2½	2.80

TSE 300 Index: 3467.20
Previous: 3482.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	800	786
Alusuisse	1015	1025
Leu Holdings	1740	1740
Brown Boveri	4360	4420
Ciba Geigy	3290	3300
CS Holding	2040	2050
Elektrow	2610	2630
Fischer	1170	1165
Interdiscount	2840	2850
Jelmoli	1720	1700
Landis Gyr	1088	1085
Moevenpick	3850	3900
Nestle	8400	8370
Oerlikon-B	360	364
Pargesa Hld	1205	1220
Roche Holding B	5270	5240
Safra Republic	80	81
Sandoz	2230	2230
Schindler	4200	4250
Sulzer	487	486
Surveillance	7370	7450
Swissair	722	730
SBC	305	303
Swiss Reinsur	511	504
Swiss Volksbank	1135	1145
Union Bank	3360	3340
Winterthur	3480	3420
Zurich Ins	1910	1855

SBS Index: 619.90
Previous: 619.90

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Oct. 21

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.58	2.72½	Dec	3.59¾	3.60	3.54	3.55	—.02
3.70¾	2.79	Mar	3.63	3.63	3.56	3.56¾	—.02¾
3.51	2.88½	May	3.52½	3.52½	3.46½	3.47¼	—.05¼
3.37	2.79	Jul	3.37	3.37½	3.30	3.30½	—.05¾
3.41	2.92	Sep	3.36½	3.36½	3.36½	3.36½	—.04½
3.50½	3.38	Dec	3.45	3.47	3.45	3.47½	—.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,193
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,259 up 374

WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	3.63½	3.63¾	3.59¾	3.60¼	— .00½
Mar	3.63¾	3.64	3.59	3.59¾	— .01½
May	3.54½	3.54½	3.48½	3.48½	— .03
Jul	3.47	3.47	3.40	3.40¼	— .04½
Sep				3.43½	— .03½

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 6,156 Prev.Day Open Int 40,851 Chg. +224

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.51¾	2.52¾	2.50¼	2.50½	—.00¾
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.60½	2.61¼	2.59¼	2.60	—.00¼
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.67¼	2.68¼	2.66¼	2.66½	—.00¼
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.71½	2.72¾	2.70½	2.70¾	—.00¼
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.61	2.61½	2.59	2.59¼	—.00½
2.59¾	2.36½	Dec	2.56½	2.57½	2.55	2.55¼	—.00½
2.64½	2.60	Mar				2.62¼	—.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,096
Prev. Day Open Int.242,793 up 4,100

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.52	5.54¾	5.47	5.47½	—.05
6.59	5.27½	Jan	5.63	5.66½	5.59¼	5.59¾	—.04¼
6.66	5.38	Mar	5.74	5.78	5.70½	5.70¾	—.03¾
6.68	5.47	May	5.84	5.87	5.80	5.80¼	—.03¾
6.68	5.62½	Jul	5.92	5.95	5.88½	5.88¾	—.03
6.60	5.79	Aug	5.95	5.95	5.91½	5.91½	—.02½
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.86	5.88½	5.82	5.82	
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	5.86½	5.90	5.83	5.83¼	—.03
5.96	5.92	Jan				5.93½	—.02½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,852
Prev. Day Open Int.114,116 off 116

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
201.00	159.90	Oct	183.00	183.50	182.20	182.40	
198.50	160.00	Dec	180.00	180.70	179.00	179.70	—.30
197.00	161.30	Jan	178.70	179.50	177.80	177.90	—.70
1180.00	162.50	Mar	177.50	178.00	176.50	176.70	—.40
194.00	164.50	May	175.80	176.00	174.50	174.80	—.30
196.00	166.00	Jul	175.70	176.00	174.80	174.90	—.50
188.50	172.30	Aug	176.00	176.00	175.80	175.00	
186.00	172.00	Sep	176.00	176.00	175.00	175.00	
194.00	186.00	Oct	188.00	188.00	187.00	187.00	—1.00
196.00	187.00	Dec	187.00	188.50	187.00	188.00	—1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,389
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,144 up 1,778

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.90	18.50	Oct	19.75	19.75	19.38	19.44	—.27
24.05	4.00	Dec	19.90	19.93	19.56	19.63	—.31
24.15	19.00	Jan	19.96	20.08	19.76	19.83	—.28
24.10	19.32	Mar	20.43	20.44	20.12	20.15	—.28
23.90	19.62	May	20.75	20.75	20.43	20.43	—.28
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.10	21.10	20.71	20.71	—.30
22.30	20.05	Aug	21.10	21.10	20.95	20.83	—.19
22.30	20.75	Sep	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	—.20
22.30	20.70	Oct	21.05	21.10	21.00	21.02	—.23
22.60	21.00	Dec	21.50	21.50	21.30	21.30	—.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,222
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,266 up 1,124

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.90	68.42	Oct	73.75	73.75	72.72	72.80	—1.37
77.27	71.15	Dec	76.70	76.75	76.07	76.45	—.25
76.70	71.00	Feb	75.80	76.00	75.32	75.97	
77.00	72.10	Apr	75.62	75.85	75.50	75.80	+.10
75.15	70.25	Jun	72.50	72.80	72.47	72.67	+.10
72.60	69.25	Aug	70.85	71.00	70.65	70.65	+.05
72.00	69.80	Oct	71.55	71.55	71.10	71.10	+.05

Est. Sales 18,830 Prev. Sales 10,685
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.30	80.20	Oct	85.25	85.50	85.20	85.40	
88.10	80.90	Nov	85.60	86.00	85.40	85.77	+.22
87.80	80.80	Jan	84.85	85.25	84.67	85.17	+.15
87.10	80.27	Mar	83.30	83.65	83.00	83.45	+.08
87.50	79.95	Apr	82.90	83.35	82.75	83.32	+.02
86.50	78.95	May	81.80	82.00	81.65	81.95	—.05
83.00	80.50	Aug	81.55	81.55	81.50	81.60	
82.20	81.50	Sep	81.40	81.40	81.40	81.40	—.02

Est. Sales 1,570 Prev. Sales 1,355
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,643 up 120

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
49.55	42.05	Oct	43.80	43.25	42.15	42.17	—1.18
48.92	42.00	Dec	42.80	42.90	42.32	42.67	—.33
47.45	41.60	Feb	42.15	42.40	41.97	42.20	—.25
46.62	40.70	Apr	40.97	41.00	40.70	40.87	—.30
50.60	45.55	Jun	45.85	45.90	45.75	45.80	—.25
48.20	44.40	Jul	45.30	45.50	44.85	44.85	—.25
46.85	44.47	Aug	44.60	44.60	44.40	44.55	—.35
42.00	40.50	Oct	41.30	41.30	41.12	41.12	—.23

Est. Sales 5,765 Prev. Sales 8,329
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,505 up 96

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	42.05	Feb	42.45	42.95	41.85	42.75	+.10
61.00	41.90	Mar	42.35	42.80	41.65	42.47	+.15
58.20	42.85	May	43.20	43.47	42.65	43.52	+.85
57.00	43.40	Jul	43.65	44.18	43.20	43.95	
51.00	40.95	Aug				41.52	

Est. Sales 3,540 Prev. Sales 5,904
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,460 up 162

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.00	[illegible]	Dec	83.00	84.00	81.75	83.80	+.65
107.50	82.90	Mar	87.00	88.20	85.70	88.20	+1.15
108.00	85.40	May	89.50	90.60	88.40	90.55	+1.05
108.00	87.85	Jul	92.00	93.20	91.15	93.10	+1.20
108.00	90.50	Sep	94.00	95.40	94.00	95.40	+.75
107.25	93.90	Dec	97.50	97.50	97.00	98.90	+.90
		Mar				102.50	+1.25

Est. Sales 4,950 Prev. Sales 7,072
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.65	8.74	8.63	8.67	+.02
9.77	7.65	May	8.56	8.64	8.55	8.56	—.01
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.62	8.67	8.61	8.62	
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.51	8.56	8.51	8.51	
8.45	8.37	Mar				8.44	+.06

Est. Sales 2,876 Prev. Sales 12,911
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	953	Dec	1180	1190	1173	1188	—13
1528	997	Mar	1240	1250	1238	1249	—11
1368	1026	May	1271	1284	1271	1283	—9
1410	1056	Jul	1303	1304	1303	1310	—10
1425	1080	Sep	1335	1335	1333	1338	—10
1460	1119	Dec	1373	1373	1367	1373	—11
1490	1272	Mar	1410	1411	1400	1407	—11
1450	1210	May				1432	—11
1447	1294	Jul				1457	—11

Est. Sales 4,417 Prev. Sales 4,437
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
166.30	111.00	Nov	165.70	168.80	163.10	168.50	+2.40
165.80	112.45	Jan	165.10	168.75	163.80	168.10	+3.70
164.50	113.60	Mar	165.80	168.50	163.90	168.15	+3.90
164.00	115.00	May	163.50	167.75	163.50	167.85	+3.85
161.00	115.25	Jul	163.50	163.50	162.50	166.85	+3.85
160.00	118.00	Sep	161.00	162.00	161.00	165.25	+4.50
158.70	118.00	Nov	160.00	160.00	160.00	158.80	+.25
156.00	126.00	Jan	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	+.05
		Mar				157.00	+1.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,500
Prev. Day Open Int.

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	95.30	Oct	105.90	106.30	105.70	106.10	—.20
107.80	95.10	Nov	105.30	105.60	105.30	105.60	—.15
108.50	94.50	Dec	104.60	105.25	104.30	104.80	—.15
105.50	95.00	Jan	103.30	103.80	103.30	103.75	—.10
105.10	95.00	Feb				103.15	—.05
106.80	93.90	Mar	102.40	102.80	102.13	102.60	
103.00	93.50	Apr				102.10	
106.20	93.30	May	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.65	+.15
102.00	95.10	Jun				101.30	+.15
103.80	92.80	Jul	100.60	100.60	100.30	100.75	+.15
99.10	98.70	Aug	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.40	+.15
103.45	92.80	Sep	99.95	99.95	99.98	100.10	+.15
100.50	91.60	Dec	98.85	98.95	98.85	99.10	+.15
98.00	2.50	Jan				98.75	+.15
99.50	92.80	Mar	98.30	98.30	98.20	98.15	+.15
97.60	93.70	May				97.70	+.15
97.60	96.80	Jul				97.30	+.15

Est. Sales 4,700 Prev. Sales 7,417
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
421.0	398.0	Oct				414.3	+1.0
386.0	386.0	Nov				415.2	+1.8
623.5	374.0	Dec	418.0	422.5	416.5	417.0	+1.0
596.0	391.0	Jan				419.0	+1.0
613.0	382.0	Mar	425.0	429.5	423.5	423.6	+1.1
589.0	385.0	May	431.0	431.0	430.0	428.1	+1.2
557.0	395.0	Jul	432.5	435.0	432.5	432.3	+1.3
483.0	408.0	Sep	440.0	440.0	440.0	436.9	+1.5
507.0	408.0	Dec	445.5	446.0	444.5	443.7	+1.7
505.0	440.0	Jan				446.4	+1.7
513.0	429.0	Mar				451.3	+1.8
473.0	438.0	May				457.1	+1.9
470.5	439.0	Jul				462.6	+2.0

Est. Sales 17,000 Prev. Sales 12,371
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
513.00	330.00	Oct	375.00	375.00	375.00	373.20	+1.40
451.50	334.50	Jan	375.00	376.50	374.00	375.20	+1.40
438.50	339.50	Apr	378.50	380.00	378.00	378.70	+1.40
427.50	342.00	Jul				382.30	+1.40
404.00	356.50	Oct				389.10	+1.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 888
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
114.50	78.00	Dec	87.20	87.75	87.00	87.25	+.20
135.75	80.30	Mar	88.75	88.75	88.10	88.15	+.20
101.75	83.50	Jun				88.95	+.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 122
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
476.00	343.00	Oct	364.00	364.60	364.00	363.80	+1.40
360.00	346.80	Nov				364.30	+1.50
483.00	346.00	Dec	366.10	367.40	365.60	365.90	+1.50
456.50	349.80	Feb	369.20	370.10	368.70	368.80	+1.50
446.00	354.00	Apr	371.50	373.00	371.50	371.60	+1.50
467.00	355.00	Jun	374.20	375.00	374.20	374.40	+1.50
424.50	359.60	Aug	377.20	377.20	377.20	377.30	+1.50
410.80	364.20	Oct				380.10	+1.50
406.80	366.00	Dec				383.20	+1.50
404.20	378.00	Feb				386.40	+1.50
410.00	375.00	Apr				389.50	+1.50
411.80	376.40	Jun	393.00	393.00	393.00	392.80	+1.50
		Aug				396.20	+1.50

Est. Sales 25,000 Prev. Sales 28,832
Prev. Day Open Int.

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.20	92.24	Dec	95.02	95.04	94.98	94.99	—.03
95.20	93.42	Mar	95.08	95.09	95.03	95.04	—.05
95.00	93.15	Jun	94.88	94.88	94.77	94.79	—.09
94.72	93.87	Sep				94.58	—.11
94.37	93.98	Dec				94.09	—.09

Est. Sales 4,562 Prev. Sales 3,536
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,327 off 113

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
104.075	98.190	Dec	103.280	103.280	103.185	103.205	—.075
103.165	99.250	Mar	102.300	102.300	102.290	102.295	—.760

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,760
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,002 off 593

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
103-7	95-15	Dec	102-17	102-27	101-19	101-25	—21
102-15	95-8	Mar	101-12	101-13	100-30	101-3	—21
99-13	98-11	Jun				100-12	—21

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,693
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,548 up 111

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-18	85-19	Dec	99-9	99-9	97-27	98-4	—11
99-24	85-14	Mar	98-12	98-12	97-1	97-10	—11
98-28	85-3	Jun	97-16	97-16	96-9	96-15	—11
98-3	87-14	Sep	96-23	96-23	95-18	95-22	—11
97-13	85-6	Dec	95-19	95-19	94-27	94-31	—11
96-21	90-16	Mar				94-10	—11
95-31	90-22	Jun				93-23	—11
94-14	90	Sep				93-5	—11
94	93-31	Dec				92-21	—11
94-21	90	Mar				92-6	—11

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 327,551
Prev. Day Open Int.307,914 off 3,796

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-9	1-22	Dec	94-14	94-15	93-26	94	—19
94-18	88	Mar	93-25	93-25	93-25	93-7	—22

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,071
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,809 off 225

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
94.56	70.04	Dec	94.49	94.50	94.43	94.44	—.04
94.65	90.59	Mar	94.58	94.59	94.52	94.53	—.05
94.46	90.35	Jun	94.35	94.35	94.35	94.24	—.10
94.17	90.32	Sep	94.02	94.02	93.89	93.90	—.11
93.63	90.24	Dec	93.45	93.46	93.35	93.36	—.09
93.45	90.28	Mar	93.31	93.32	93.22	93.23	—.08
93.12	90.27	Jun	93.03	93.03	92.95	92.96	—.08
92.83	90.27	Sep	92.76	92.76	92.71	92.70	—.05
92.47	90.32	Dec	92.41	92.41	92.36	92.35	—.06
92.46	90.24	Mar	92.40	92.40	92.34	92.34	—.06
92.28	90.40	Jun	92.21	92.21	92.16	92.15	—.06
92.11	90.36	Sep	92.03	92.03	91.97	91.97	—.05
91.86	90.71	Dec	91.72	91.73	91.66	91.68	—.06
91.83	90.75	Mar	91.72	91.72	91.66	91.67	—.06
91.74	90.71	Jun	91.63	91.63	91.56	91.58	—.06
91.67	91.32	Sep	91.51	91.52	91.49	91.48	—.06

Est. Sales 123,332 Prev. Sales 146,016
Prev. Day Open Int. 958,493 off 446

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.7110	1.7116	1.7010	1.7042	—102
1.7198	1.5670	Mar	1.6930	1.6930	1.6816	1.6856	—104
1.7024	1.6530	Jun				1.6482	—118

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,097
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,956 up 149

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8834	.8175	Dec	.8829	.8840	.8828	.8837	+4
.8782	.8268	Mar	.8785	.8791	.8782	.8787	+7
.8723	.8330	Jun	.8738	.8739	.8738	.8742	+8
.8671	.8420	Sep	.8693	.8695	.8693	.8698	—36
.8625	.8520	Dec	.8645	.8652	.8645	.8657	+10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,147
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,164 off 271

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5898	.5898	.5867	.5874	—42
.5922	.5353	Mar	.5823	.5823	.5813	.5819	—32
.5868	.5322	Jun				.5767	—32
.5685	.5685	Sep				.5757	—32
		Dec				.5882	—32

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,307
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,922 off 2,691

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007730	.006997	Dec	.007660	.007660	.007626	.007629	—49
.007718	.007000	Mar	.007650	.007658	.007622	.007629	—48
.007705	.007150	Jun	.007640	.007640	.007625	.007631	—48
.007710	.007280	Sep				.007642	—48
.007700	.007512	Dec				.007656	—42

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,642
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,993 up 2,931

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6744	.6745	.6705	.6714	—48
.6995	.6267	Mar	.6695	.6695	.6665	.6687	—39
.6685	.6610	Jun				.6626	—40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 25,560
Prev. Day Open Int.

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
74.35	62.65	Dec	63.30	63.42	62.65	62.87	—.28
77.15	64.65	Mar	65.25	65.44	64.70	64.92	—.33
92.25	65.10	May	66.20	66.20	65.70	65.77	—.37
77.70	66.50	Jul	67.05	67.05	66.55	66.65	—.35
70.60	65.40	Oct	65.80	65.80	65.60	65.75	—.28
69.00	65.15	Dec	65.90	65.95	65.75	65.82	—.08
67.30	67.30	Mar				67.05	—.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,580
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
78.00	52.30	Nov	69.50	70.30	69.05	70.10	+.29
82.62	53.90	Dec	70.20	71.30	69.90	71.20	+.54
71.10	53.40	Jan	70.30	71.30	70.10	71.20	+.35
69.20	52.25	Feb	68.50	69.45	68.40	69.45	+.33
65.65	51.40	Mar	65.20	65.70	65.20	65.45	—.05
62.60	50.08	Apr	62.35	62.65	62.30	62.55	—.20
60.60	48.25	May	60.30	60.75	60.30	60.75	—.10
59.35	48.00	Jun	58.90	59.50	58.90	59.50	—.05
58.00	51.60	Jul	58.80	59.80	58.80	58.90	—.15
59.25	52.75	Aug	59.10	59.35	59.10	59.20	—.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,809
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.10	17.20	Nov	24.10	24.11	23.81	24.03	—.11
27.70	17.10	Dec	23.78	23.94	23.64	23.72	+.05
27.50	17.25	Jan	23.48	23.64	23.35	23.42	+.08
27.00	17.50	Feb	23.17	23.33	23.06	23.13	+.07
26.75	17.25	Mar	22.86	22.99	22.72	22.98	+.07
26.50	17.58	Apr	22.45	22.58	22.43	22.58	
24.60	17.30	May	22.15	22.22	22.15	22.31	
24.50	17.70	Jun	21.94	22.09	21.94	22.09	
22.11	17.90	Jul	21.82	21.82	21.78	21.80	—.11
24.00	17.78	Aug	21.65	21.73	21.65	21.73	—.03
24.00	17.75	Sep	21.53	21.55	21.45	21.55	—.08
21.40	18.85	Oct	21.37	21.52	21.35	21.52	
21.40	19.80	Nov	21.30	21.37	21.30	21.37	—.08
24.00	18.25	Dec	21.25	21.32	21.25	21.32	—.08
21.25	20.10	Jan	21.20	21.30	21.20	21.30	—.03
21.10	20.50	Feb	21.14	21.14	21.14	21.14	—.14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 92,633
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
66.75	48.60	Nov	65.40	65.55	64.95	65.50	—.23
75.25	47.75	Dec	64.40	65.15	64.20	65.10	+.28
64.05	47.00	Jan	63.65	64.20	63.40	64.10	+.23
64.05	50.70	Feb	63.65	64.10	63.55	64.10	+.18
64.80	50.50	Mar	64.50	64.55	64.40	64.50	—.30
68.40	57.30	Apr	68.25	68.30	68.10	68.25	—.25
67.40	57.38	May	67.60	67.65	67.40	67.65	—.15
66.00	58.00	Jun	66.25	66.25	66.25	66.25	—.30
65.25	58.40	Jul	65.00	65.80	65.00	65.80	—.25
63.35	58.00	Aug	63.60	63.85	63.60	63.85	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 23,827
Prev. Day Open Int.

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
401.50	321.75	Dec.	393.60	393.75	390.30	392.30	—2.25
403.20	379.95	Mar.	396.10	396.10	392.80	394.65	—2.30
400.40	382.25	Jun				396.85	—2.35
390.00	388.50	Sep				398.00	—2.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,247
Prev. Day Open Int.145,203 off 185

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
219.70	175.50	Dec	216.75	216.85	215.00	216.05	—1.30
220.35	207.20	Mar	217.90	217.90	216.60	217.35	—1.30
219.80	208.90	Jun	219.00	219.00	217.40	218.20	—1.30
220.50	220.50	Sep				219.45	—1.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,180
Prev. Day Open Int.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,002.30	1,014.40
Reuters	1,647.30	1,639.90
Dow Jones Futures	122.99	123.06
Comm. Research	219.35	219.44

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange



NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 95

AL Labs, AshlndCoal, BarclovBk pr, BestBuy, BrtlsePfs, Chesapke, viCarlInfn, CmpKmwt, Ferro, GnMotrE s, HQ Hlth, HomeD s, JeffPil, Luxaire, MerEd pfH, NewPlanRlt, NvMJOlly n, OmnicomGp, QMS Inc, RPM s, SterlSoft, Textron, UST, UtlliCorp, Aileen Inc, Athlone, Benef 420pf, Brinker, ChaseMnh 18$, ClubMed, CooperTire, EmersonEl, Fleischt, GnMotrE pr, Haemonet n, HouFoods, Lennar, McDonn Do, NiMedik, NowaCore, Oakwd s, OwensMin s, RAC Mtg, SunPPL, StratusCptr, ThomAdlvsrv, UAM, Vivro, AmBarrick, AVMCO s, Benef 450pf, Broadinc, Chqus, ColeyMyer, Comglnc, Enron, FundAmer, GibNatRes, HighInch, HousIntPfA, Lifton pfB, Maxim s, MedImk, NHkSRv pf, OhioEd 7.90p, PeopleEn, RamperOil, Shonevs, TeleMiDese, TimeWrn pfD, US Surs, YorkEnSy, AmPresid, BP Prud, BenelonGp, CIGNAHI, ChmBk dpf, Comsat, CoursTondSF, Exxon, GnDynam, GPurnmen pf, HighInc III, IllinoisCtrl, LIL Co pfS, Mellon 10lp, MylanLab, NovaCrs, OldRepInt, Ptbsh g, ReynldRev, SouIndGE, TempIntEms, Tri Cont, UnivCorp

NEW LOWS 15

AmSvBkNY pf, BlkstMuTor n, CMS Engy, DavisWatr, DeSoto n, HCR n, LidlowA, LiveEnt pf, MesaLP, Shaska n, SwittEnov, Tondycrft, Tiphook n, WestshEl

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 25

AdvMed, AmTr-mrk un, Astrotech pf, Carlmalon, Henlyint, JohnPd, NilHlthCp, PlainRese, RedlwrdB, AlststBn n, A-usp un s, BenchEl n, DeslonInd, Howell Ind, KaoleTch, Orannoe, ProfCare, TRC Cos, AmTr-grc prm, Astrotch, BerostrmCap, Elsworth, IntMuar wt, MedcoResch, PGE 137pfB, Quebecor o, Viacom, AmTr-mrk prm, Astrtch wt, Cablevsn, FoBind s, IvaxCo s, Medevsn, PoseAm n, RailFx

NEW LOWS 11

ATT Grd wt, FtTCorp, TelonRnch, Endevco, MayTube n, US Intec, HMG Courl, Peerls Tube, WIRET, HollwdRtv n, Scopelnd



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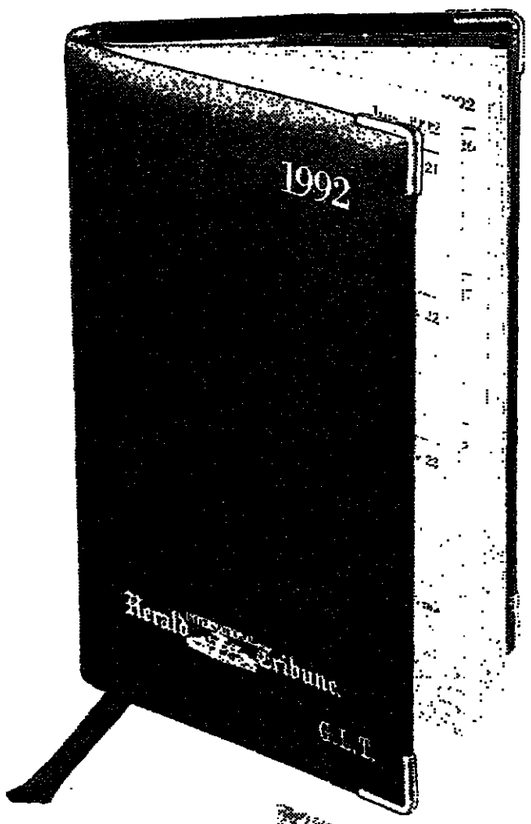
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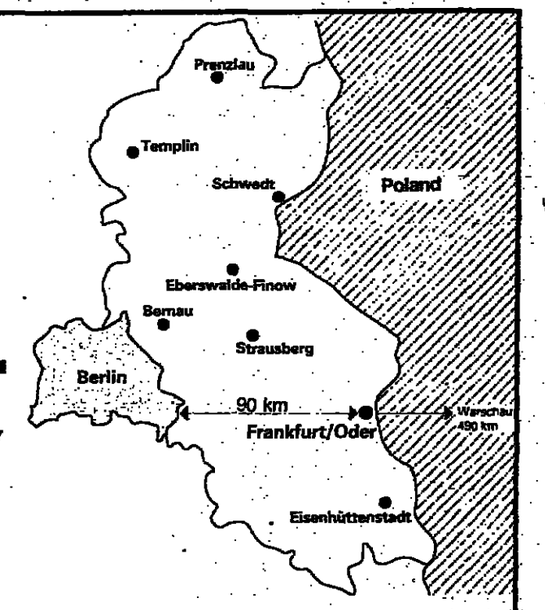
Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

Treuhandanstalt

Branch Frankfurt/Oder



Second Tender for the sale of companies in the eastern region of BERLIN/GERMANY

Treuhandanstalt Branch Frankfurt/Oder herewith announces the tender for the sale of presently wholly owned companies in the region East of Berlin/Germany, between Berlin and Poland, as listed below
(In brackets: type of business, present number of employees and real estate in 1000 square meters):

Civil engineering / Construction

Bauelemente GmbH Müncheberg
O-1272 Müncheberg
(windows / 20 / 20)

Bauhütte Schwedt GmbH
O-1330 Schwedt
(construction, reconstruction / 85 / 14)

Baureparaturen Wandlitz GmbH
O-1292 Wandlitz
(civil engineering, construction / 12 / 20)

Bauunternehmen Oder-Spree Marketing und Bauserv. GmbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(civil engineering, construction / 2007 / 840)

Hochbau Frankfurt (Oder) GmbH – Bauunternehmen Oder-Spree –
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(construction / 777 / 364)

Ingenieurerdbau Eberswalde GmbH
O-1300 Eberswalde-Finow
(civil engineering, water engineering / 435 / 68)

Kreisbau GmbH Beeskow
O-1230 Beeskow
(civil engineering / 17 / 10)

Märkische Bau AG
O-1313 Wriezen
(civil engineering, construction / 941 / 449)

Märkische Gebäudetechnik GmbH
O-1262 Hennickendorf
(sanitary installation / 360 / 88)

STREBEDT Ingenieurhochbau GmbH
O-1300 Eberswalde Finow
(construction / 588 / 91)

Templiner Tiefbau GmbH
O-2090 Templin
(civil engineering, construction material trade / 78 / 63)

Tief-, Wasser- und Ökobau GmbH
O-1310 Bad Freienwalde
(civil and water engineering / 645 / 264)

Construction materials

Bad Freienwalder Feuerfest-Werke GmbH
O-1310 Bad Freienwalde
(fireproof ceramics / 279 / 14)

Betonwaren- und Vertriebs GmbH
O-1220 Eisenhüttenstadt
(concrete stones / 96 / 134)

Oder-Spree Betonfertigteilwerke GmbH – Bauunternehmen Oder-Spree –
O-1220 Eisenhüttenstadt
(concrete elements / 358 / 310)

Consulting

Architektur- und Ingenieur-Consult Eisenhüttenstadt GmbH
O-1220 Eisenhüttenstadt
(civil consulting engineers / 98 / 6)

Ingenieurbüro Metallbau Eisenhüttenstadt GmbH
O-1220 Eisenhüttenstadt
(steel construction consulting / 7 / 0)

Services

Design-Frankfurter Werkstätten GmbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(advertising / 5 / 0)

Dienstleistungs-GmbH
O-1300 Eberswalde Finow
(electrical appliances trade / 193 / 24)

G. Schwedt-Schuh-Wohnungs GmbH
O-1330 Schwedt
(housing administration / 5 / 0)

Versorgungs- und Gemeinschafts-einrichtungen GmbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(heating power station, railroadcenter / 14 / 33)

Wood / Furniture

Märkische Holz GmbH
O-1291 Neuhardenberg
(interior wood installations / 89 / 16)

Möbelwerke Frankfurt (Oder) GmbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(furniture / 463 / 63)

Machine tools / Metal working

Armaturenwerk Kietz GmbH
O-1211 Kietz
(brass pieces / 21 / 2)

Blechpackungswerk Eberswalde / Britz GmbH
O-1306 Britz
(packaging / 4 / 87)

CTA Apparaturen GmbH
O-1240 Fürstenwalde
(containers, tanks / 568 / 250)

Fahrzeug und Maschinen GmbH
O-1301 Lüdersdorf
(agricultural machine maintenance / 29 / 23)

Finow-Stahl GmbH
O-1300 Eberswalde
(steel and alu construction, steel ropes / 67 / 8)

FORST maschinen-geräte-service GmbH
O-1300 Eberswalde-Finow
(forestry machines / 21 / 18)

Mechanische Fertigungs- u. Vertriebs GmbH
O-1301 Friedrichswalde
(general metal working / 20 / 10)

MeTec GmbH
O-1291 Ahrensfelde
(general metal working / 19 / 0)

Rationalisierungs- u. Maschinenbau GmbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(general machine construction / 68 / 16)

Foodstuffs

Frischei Bernau GmbH
O-1291 Blumberg
(eggs, poultry / 63 / 1023)

Fürstenberger Fleischwaren GmbH
O-1220 Eisenhüttenstadt
(meat slaughtering and processing / 549 / 48)

Mühlenwerke Müllrose GmbH
O-1203 Müllrose
(grain mill / 90 / 67)

Wriezener Getränke GmbH
O-1313 Wriezen
(softdrink trading / 43 / 4)

Animal feed

Biesenthaler Mischfutter GmbH
O-1296 Biesenthal
(animal feed products / 92 / 39)

Frankfurter Kraftfutterwerk-Ges. mbH
O-1200 Frankfurt (Oder)
(animal feed products / 42 / 12)

Miscellaneous

Biomodelle GmbH Schönwalde
O-1291 Schönwalde
(breeding of laboratory animals / 27 / 31)

Elektromechanik Lychen GmbH
O-2093 Lychen
(electrical motors / 101 / 23)

Prenzlauer Glasverarbeitung GmbH
O-2130 Prenzlau
(window glass construction / 16 / 3)

Tender conditions:

1. Everybody is entitled to bid. Bids are to be for the total share capital of the company. All offered companies are in the legal form of a limited liability company (GmbH) or stock company (AG) and are of small and medium size. They are all located in the region East of Berlin, between Berlin and Poland.
   All companies are presently wholly owned by the Treuhandanstalt. Previous owners, if become known, will be treated according to the applicable law.
2. Each bidder is requested to make his own physical inspection and assessment of the company. The managers of the companies have been instructed to provide each and every information required by bidders duely authorized.
3. The written authorization to visit the companies incl. address will be given only at the Treuhandbranch Frankfurt/Oder. Office hours Monday through Friday 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
4. Closing date for the bids is November 28, 1991, at 2 p. m. Bids are to be submitted to Treuhandbranch Frankfurt/Oder, Tenderbox ground floor. Bids by registered mail must arrive latest by that date. The bids will be opened immediately thereafter in the presence of a notary public.
5. Bids are to be submitted in a sealed envelope marked with the name of the company for which the bid is submitted.
6. Bids are to be in Deutsche Mark and valid for ninety days after closing date.
7. The bids have to include a statement on the intentions of the bidder regarding the envisaged future of the company, e. g. continuation in its present form, change of product line, mergers etc. To be included are also investment and employment forecasts for the next three years.
8. Bids have to be accompanied by a bid bond of five percent of bid value in the form of an irrevocable bank guarantee valid for ninety days after closing date. The bid bond will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the final decision is made. The bid bond will be retained if the successful bidder fails to accept the decision.
9. Decisions on the bids will be made by the Treuhandanstalt Frankfurt/Oder. Treuhandanstalt is not bound to accept the highest or any bid. The statement according to para 7 of these conditions is of main importance. Existing cooperation agreements with the offered companies will be evaluated if submitted together with the bid.

These tender conditions are translated from the German language. In case of dispute the German wording will prevail.

When contacting the Treuhandanstalt Frankfurt/Oder, please use telex or fax rather than mail.

Hans H. Lürken Director Treuhandanstalt Branch Frankfurt/Oder

Treuhandanstalt
Branch Frankfurt/Oder

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BTR Extends Hawker Offer

Takeover Target Points to Weak Interest in Hostile Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — BTR PLC said Monday it would extend its hostile £1.4 billion ($2.4 billion) cash-and-stock takeover offer of Hawker Siddeley Group PLC, but the target company pointed out that only 1.7 percent of its shareholders tendered to the offer, indicating a lack of enthusiasm.

"This demonstrates that shareholders support the board's view that the current bid lacks commercial or strategic logic and does not reflect the value of Hawker Siddeley," Hawker said.

Stock-market reaction was tepid. Hawker Siddeley's stock fell 8 pence a share, to 730 pence, while BTR dropped 11 pence, to 393. One of two options offered by BTR is 108 of its shares plus £284.20 for each 100 of Hawker's shares. Based on the closing Monday price of BTR, that option was worth about 709 pence a share; when the offer was unveiled, BTR valued it at 741 pence.

Under an all-cash alternative, Hawker shareholders can opt for a £7-per share payment.

On Monday morning, BTR extended its bid until Nov. 1. It said the offer may be extended again, although the cash alternative might be withdrawn.

BTR said it owned or had acceptances for 5.077 million Hawker Siddeley shares, representing 2.6 percent of the company's common stock as of Friday. BTR previously said it held 0.9 percent of Hawker.

Since rejecting the original offer, made Sept. 30, Hawker Siddeley has responded with a defense plan that includes selling half of its activities.

Press reports said that Hawker Siddeley was going ahead with negotiations to sell its rail division to Siemens AG of Germany for £200 million. The rail division earned £13.6 million last year on sales of £224 million. *(Reuters, AFP, AFX, BBN)*

■ Ultramar Stock Price Fades

Ultramar PLC's stock price fell as hopes faded that a rival would come forth to contest the hostile takeover bid by Lasmo PLC, Reuters reported from London.

Ultramar's stock fell 2 pence, to 348 pence, even though Lasmo's shares jumped 6 pence, to 321. Analysts said some of the Lasmo rise was due to a recent U.S. gas discovery.

"You could see Ultramar shares continue to weaken throughout the week unless a rival bidder emerges," said an oil-sector analyst. "The shares rose strongly last week on hopes another contender might enter the fray."

Lasmo is offering one of its shares for each Ultramar share, valuing the rival energy company at about £1 billion.

Officer Cleared At Treuhand as Inquiry Widens

Reuters

BERLIN — German prosecutors have dropped an inquiry against a board member of the Treuhand privatization agency for selling a company for one Deutsche mark (60 cents), a spokeswoman said Monday, but have started an investigation against another senior official.

The spokeswoman for the Berlin justice department said a high-ranking Treuhand official, in addition to a suspended director, Harald Lang, was under investigation for the sale of the East German electronics company GRW. She would not identify the second official.

A breach-of-trust inquiry against Wolf Klinz, another board member, was dropped Friday for lack of evidence.

The Treuhand now wants to renegotiate the sale of GRW to a Frankfurt entrepreneur.

Mannesmann Wins Components Maker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHWALBACH, Germany — The engineering group Mannesmann AG, beating out a rival bid from Siemens AG, will take a 51 percent stake in the voting capital of the auto-components maker VDO Adolf Schindling AG, VDO said Monday.

The controlling stake will be acquired from the Schindling-Rheinberger family, which currently holds all VDO's common voting stock, VDO said.

The company did not say how much Mannesmann had paid for the voting stake in the company, which has 1.6 million common voting shares outstanding with a nominal value of 80 million Deutsche marks.

Separately, VDO has 302 million DM ($179 million) worth of preference stock, at the current market price, listed on the German exchanges.

Mannesmann's stock dropped 1.30 DM to 265.20 DM at the close Monday. "People are wondering how much Mannesmann paid," said Michael Krick of Berliner Bank.

The deal, due to be completed by the end of 1991, must be cleared by Germany's Federal Cartel Office and by Mannesmann's supervisory board, VDO said.

The cartel office said it had not received official notification, but the office spokesman, Hubertus Schön, said the deal did not initially appear to present any problems to cartel authorities as a merger would not amount to an increase in market share.

Both Siemens and Mannesmann had been looking to expand their automotive-components business, and VDO had been talking with both companies.

"Mannesmann met our conditions better than Siemens," a VDO spokesman said.

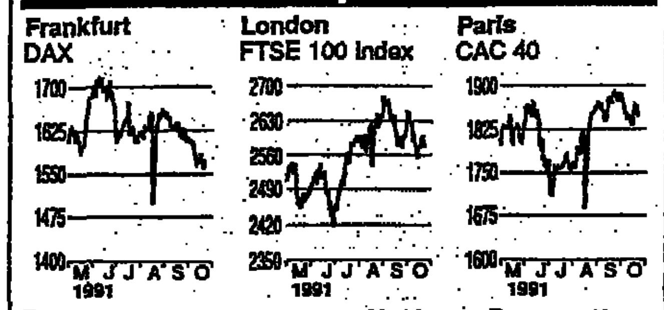
VDO makes dashboard information and steering and control systems. It produces sensors and also provides original equipment and replacement fittings for commercial-vehicle controls.

VDO had group sales of 1.11 billion DM in the first half of 1991, after 2.2 billion DM in all of 1990. The company employs almost 15,000 people in Germany and abroad.

Mannesmann said it would "maintain the identity of VDO and keep the VDO brand name." VDO also markets under the IWC and Jaeger-LeCoultre names.

Mannesmann said VDO's activities complemented those of Mannesmann subsidiaries Fichtel & Sachs, Mannesmann Informationstechnik and Mannesmannröhrenwerk. *(Reuters, BBN, AFX)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	89.50	90.20	-0.78
Brussels	Stock Index	5,518.91	5,514.62	+0.08
Frankfurt	DAX	1,572.68	1,563.25	+0.60
Frankfurt	FAZ	646.06	639.82	+0.98
Helsinki	HEX	844.20	847.50	-0.39
London	Financial Times 30	1,978.20	1,995.50	-0.87
London	FTSE 100	2,575.70	2,601.10	-0.98
Madrid	General Index	266.43	265.06	+0.52
Milan	MIB	1,027.00	1,025.00	+0.20
Paris	CAC 40	1,845.97	1,864.20	-0.98
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,014.50	1,001.10	+1.34
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.	456.51	-
Zurich	SBS	619.90	619.90	Unch.

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Lonrho Loses a Round In Its Harrods Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lonrho PLC failed Monday in a courtroom attempt to have the Fayed brothers declared unfit to be directors of the Harrods department store, in the latest stage of a long campaign.

Lonrho and its managing director, Roland (Tiny) Rowland have challenged the Fayeds in the courts and in other ways since 1985 when the brothers bought the store, which Lonrho also sought.

The High Court ruled that former Trade Secretary Nicholas Ridley did not act unreasonably when he refused to seek the disqualification of the Fayed brothers as directors of House of Fraser despite a report that they lied in 1985 during their £615 million takeover (about $1.06 billion at current rates) of the stores group.

Lonrho had asked the court to declare that Mr. Ridley acted unlawfully in 1990 when he did not seek disqualification of the Fayeds despite a Department of Trade and Industry report that they lied to win approval for their takeover. The report said the Fayeds misrepresented their origins, wealth, business interests and resources to Mr. Ridley, the Office of Fair Trading, the media, the House of Fraser board, the company's shareholders and their own advisers.

Lonrho sold its 29.9 percent stake in House of Fraser to the brothers, Mohamed, Ali and Salah Al Fayed, in November 1984. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Dan-Air Eluding Financial Disaster

Reuters

LONDON — Twice in the last year, Britain's second largest scheduled airline, Dan-Air, has flown in and out of the jaws of corporate failure.

If the Gulf war lasted even a week longer the airline could have gone over the edge, according to Peter Ryan, the company's chairman. The carrier, owned by Davies & Newman Holdings PLC, was only days away from exhausting its cash.

It was close to being broke a few months earlier but managed to pull through. A rescue plan has been launched but the airline, predominantly a low-margin, charter operator, is still not out of difficulty.

Davies & Newman, which now consists only of Dan-Air and a small shipping business it is about to sell, has debt of £70 million ($120.4 million), an aging fleet of aircraft and losses so far this year of £30 million. Yet it has persuaded investors to sign up for £50 million of new shares at a time when losses had wiped out its asset base.

The new shares have been placed with institutional buyers, who were said to have shown high demand for such a speculative issue.

The refinancing will provide a lifeline and help the airline develop a network of scheduled routes and finance new aircraft.

It will also bring Dan-Air to the attention of investors and brokers for the first time.

Dan-Air's projections show that with the capital injection, which it hopes will be approved by shareholders on Thursday, it can earn pretax profit of £20 million next year, rising to £42 million by 1995.

"Dan-Air has in many people's views had the image of sitting legs on chests and eating curly brown sandwiches," Mr. Ryan said. "We need to change this — and we are going to spend a considerable amount of money in promoting the airline and its new routes."

■ Air Holland Rescue Gains

A rescue plan for Air Holland NV is nearly in place, with 18 million guilders ($9.4 million) pledged by a group of 12 investors, AFP-Extel reported from Amsterdam.

A total of 25 million guilders is needed to relaunch the troubled carrier's operations in a slimmed-down form, and agreement was expected on raising the remaining 7 million by Monday night.

Very briefly:

- **Hanson PLC** has lined up more than £5 billion ($9 billion) of loans to fund its planned purchase of Beazer PLC and refinance an existing £3.1 billion facility, bankers close to the deals said.
- **U.K. retail** sales were unchanged in September from August, the government said, while year-on-year, sales volume was down 0.7 percent.
- **LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA** is looking to expand through acquisitions, its chairman, Bernard Arnault, told Le Figaro.
- **Sarrio SA**, the Spanish unit of Italy's Saffa, expects its pretax profit to increase 60 percent to more than 4 billion pesetas ($38 million) on sales of 37 billion pesetas in 1991, according to Saffa's president, Carlo Bonomi.
- **Dassault Aviation** said its pretax profit fell 28 percent to 193.8 million francs ($34 million) in the first half of the year, while sales at the maker of military aircraft declined 29 percent to 6.2 billion francs.
- A division of **British Airways** is joining a consortium with a Philippine management concern to bid for **Philippine Airlines**, Manila press reports said.

AFP, AFX, Reuters

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Inco

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	663.60	787.40
Profit	3.30	95.70
Per Share	0.03	0.92
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	2,300.	1,600.
Profit	84.60	364.70
Per Share	0.81	3.50

France

Dassault Aviation

1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	6,220.	8,810.
Pretax Net	299.30	339.00

SAE

1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	13,700.	12,050.
Profit	56.40	55.60

Neth. Antilles

Schlumberger

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,470.	1,320.
Profit	194.30	147.40
Per Share	0.82	0.62
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	1,470.	1,320.
Profit	194.30	147.40
Per Share	0.82	0.62

United States

Air Products & Chem.

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	738.40	816.30
Net Inc.	58.40	63.10
Per Share	1.04	1.14
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,930.	2,890.
Net Inc.	248.90	229.90
Per Share	4.45	4.15

Amoco

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	7,010.	7,980.
Oper Net	345.00	381.00
Oper Share	0.74	0.75
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	21,090.	22,410.
Oper Net	1,100.	1,230.
Oper Share	2.19	2.41

Chase Manhattan

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	134.00(a)623.0	
Per Share	0.79	—
9 Months	1991	1990
Net Inc.	385.00(a)527.0	
Per Share	2.31	—

a: loss. Nets include provisions for losses of $265 million vs. $650 million in quarters and of $770 million vs. $1.1 billion in nine months.

Claiborne (Liz)

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	558.40	499.60
Net Inc.	65.70	62.60
Per Share	0.77	0.72

9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	1,480.	1,260.
Net Inc.	166.20	150.10
Per Share	1.95	1.72

Cummins Engine

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	850.90	829.80
Net Loss	11.80	33.70
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	2,540.	2,560.
Net Loss	11.80	18.70

1990 quarter net includes tax credit of $55.8 million.

Dana

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,120.	1,260.
Net Inc.	5.00	16.80
Per Share	0.12	0.41
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	3,400.	3,960.
Net Inc.	11.70	71.50
Per Share	0.28	1.75

Nets include gains of $8.2 million vs. charge of $10 million.

Dow Corning

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	458.70	433.80
Net Inc.	40.50	43.50
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	1,370.	1,270.
Net Inc.	124.00	126.40

Eaton

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	842.00	869.00
Oper Net	21.00	34.00
Oper Share	0.64	0.96
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	2,510.	2,760.
Oper Net	34.00	134.00
Oper Share	1.02	3.74

Elec. Data Systems

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,730.	1,530.
Net Inc.	145.50	128.40
Per Share	0.61	0.54
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	5,010.	4,400.
Net Inc.	407.10	363.50
Per Share	1.70	1.52

NatWest Bancorp

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Loss	65.70	35.30
9 Months	1991	1990
Net Loss	341.70	123.50

Nets include loss provisions of $123.1 million vs. $101.4 million in quarters and of $479.7 million vs. $385.1 million in nine months. 1990 results restated.

Time Warner

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,940.	2,900.
Net Loss	62.00	91.00
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	8,630.	8,230.
Net Loss	144.00	193.00

Unisys

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,970.	2,480.
Net Loss	75.80	356.80
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	6,230.	7,180.
Net Loss	1,470.	348.20

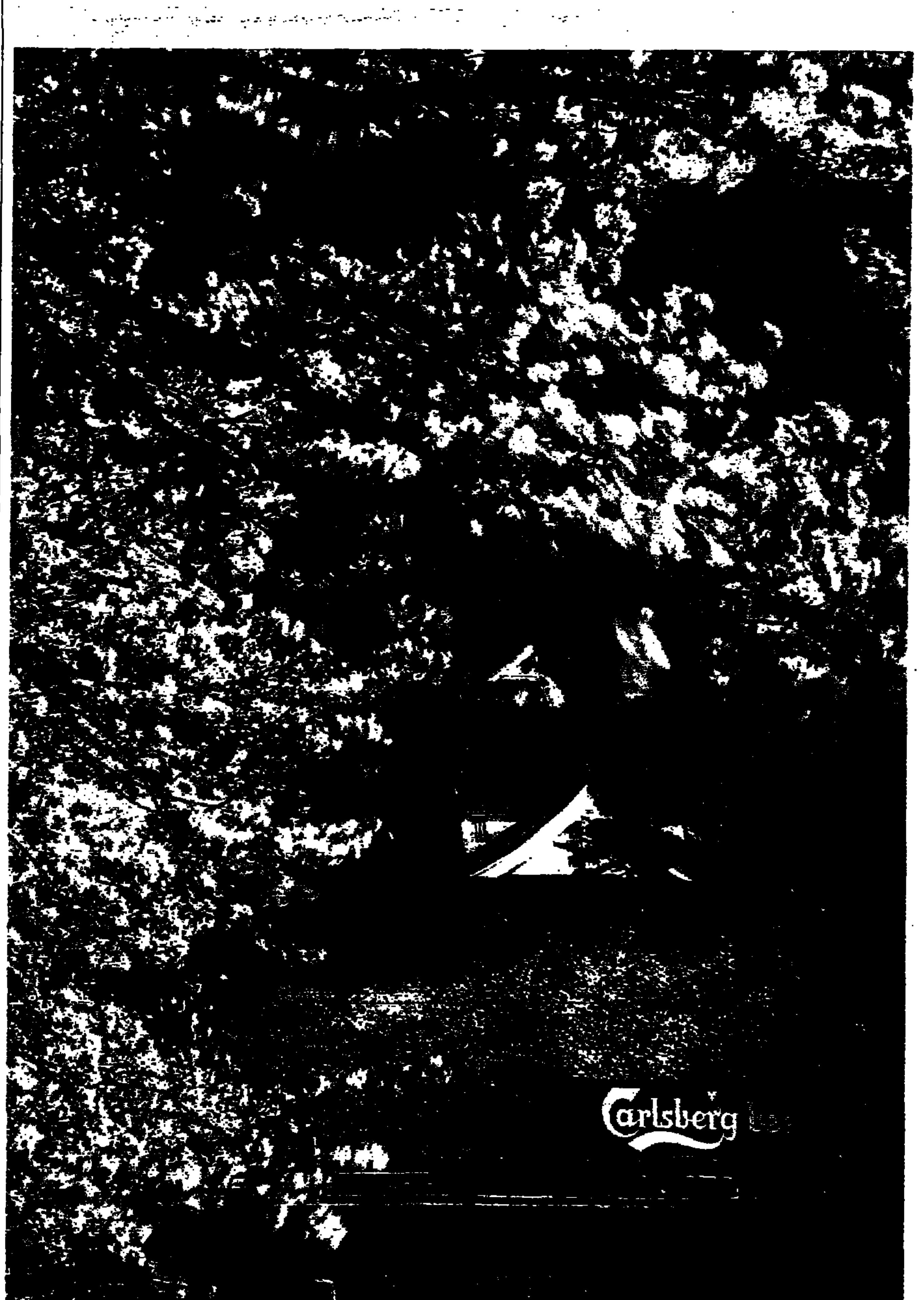
AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
9¾	7½	AIM Str	.75	8.8	–	72	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
5	4	ALC	–	18		37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	–⅛
6⅛	3	AMC	–	14		1	5	5	5	+⅛
1⅛	½	AOI	–	–		5	½	½	½	
1½	½	ARC	–	–		13	½	½	½	
1⅜	⅛	ATTC wt	–	–		7	[illegible]	⅛	⅛	
54⅛	48⅝	ATT Fd	2.58e	5.0	–	94	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	
5½	2⅛	ATI	–	34		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	5⅜	Ablend	–	–		105	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	–½
4⅞	1⅛	AckCom	–	–		148	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅛	2⅜	Action	–	26		34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
2	⅜	AdmRs	–	9		12	1½	1½	1½	
17⅝	6½	AdvMed	–	–		2109u	17¾	16¾	17¼	+¾
9½	6½	AdMd pf	1.00	10.8	–	5	9¼	9½	9¼	+⅛
25⅞	14⅛	AirWat	–	–		367	20⅝	19⅞	20	–⅝
21¾	8⅛	AirExp s	.16	.9	11	163	18½	18	18⅛	
3⅞	1¾	Alrcoa	–	–		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	12¼	Alatal n	.88	5.8	8	14u	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+¼
4⅞	2⅝	Alamco	–	12		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
6⅜	5⅜	AlbaW	–	7		20	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞	
6⅝	1⅝	AllouH	–	12		251	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	–⅛
2⅝	¼	Allou wt	–	–		350	2	1⅝	2	–⅛
¾	⅛	Allstar	–	–		64	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Alphaln	–	15		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
5⅝	1½	AlpinGr	–	–		188	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
79⅞	38⅞	Alza	–	92		725	74⅞	73⅞	74⅛	–⅝
48⅛	24⅝	Alza wt	–	–		30	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	–½
17⅝	13⅝	Amdhl	.10	.7	13	765	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
⅞	⅛	Amhlth	–	–		–	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅜	11⅝	AFstP2	1.67	11.3	–	31	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	–⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ABkCT	1.32	8.9	7	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	–⅛
17⅝	9⅞	AmBilt	.15	.9	16	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	AExpl	–	–		1542	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
1⅝	⅛	AExpl wt	–	–		110	1½	1⅛	1½	
25⅛	18⅝	AFruc A	.40	2.0	9	51	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	–⅛
22⅛	14	AFruc B	.40	2.1	8	15	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅝	⅞	AHitMg	–	–		124	3	2⅞	3	
46⅞	27⅝	AIsrael	.36e	.9	13	6	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝	+1½
27⅛	16⅝	AmList	1.25a	6.7	17	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	–⅛
23⅛	16	AMzeA	.64	3.7	12	33	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+½
22	14⅛	AMzeB	.64	3.6	12	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
13	4	AMed	–	–		2508	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	AmOil	–	19		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17	9¼	AReltan	.48	3.2	6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	ARestr	1.58e	15.4	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	AScIE	–	–		33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
3⅛	1	AmShrd	–	–		26	3½	3⅛	3½	
9	4⅝	AmSwM	1.48	17.9	8	452	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
45⅝	40⅝	A-chp	2.27	5.0	–	38	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
29⅝	6½	A-chp sc	–	–		28	26⅛	25⅝	26	–⅛
28	17	A-cxp	.95	4.9	–	34	20⅛	19½	19⅝	–⅛
2⅝	⅛	A-cxp sc	–	–		45	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29⅝	25⅝	A-dt2	1.27	4.3	–	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
10⅝	3	A-dt2 sc	–	–		485	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	–⅛
50⅛	43⅛	A-an	2.17	4.3	–	31	50⅛	49⅞	50	–⅛
9⅝	1⅝	A-an sc	–	–		281	3½	2⅞	3	–½
110⅝	98⅝	A-arc	5.45	4.9	–	18u	111	111	111	+1
29⅛	7⅝	A-arc sc	–	–		167	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
130⅝	113⅝	A-arc un	5.45	4.4	–	3	124½	124½	124½	+2
54⅝	48	A-bmy	2.37	4.4	–	51	54⅝	54	54⅛	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	A-bmy sc	–	–		333	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	–1
71	59⅝	A-chv	3.25	4.6	–	17	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	–⅛
11⅛	4⅝	A-chv sc	–	–		259	6½	6⅛	6⅛	–⅛
28	25½	A-ko	.93	3.4	–	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
38⅝	17	A-ko sc	–	–		8	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	–⅛
54⅝	37⅝	A-dow	2.57	5.0	–	2	52	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
5⅝	⅞	A-dow sc	–	–		62	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36⅝	29⅝	A-dd s	1.66	4.6	–	213	36	35⅞	36	+⅛
13⅛	3⅝	A-dd sc s	–	–		1216	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
58	32⅝	A-dd un s	1.66	3.6	–	2	47	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
35⅝	24	A-f	1.57	5.6	–	33	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	–⅛
3	⅝	A-f sc	–	–		50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22	19⅝	A-ale pr	1.48	7.7	–	14	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	–⅛
12⅝	7⅝	A-ale sc	–	–		161	9½	9	9⅛	–⅛
65⅛	45⅛	A-ge	2.02	3.1	–	31	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	–⅛
12⅝	3⅝	A-ge sc	–	–		567	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
41	29⅝	A-gm	1.58	4.4	–	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	–⅛
4	⅞	A-gm sc	–	–		16	1	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	⅞	A-gmp sc	–	–		26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
135	92	A-ibm	4.79	4.8	–	2	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+½
49	1	A-ibm sc	–	–		640	⅞	⅞	⅞	
131⅝	95	A-ibm un	4.79	4.8	–	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+½
57⅝	49⅝	A-Jnj	1.58	2.8	–	15	57⅝	57	57⅝	–⅛
47	15	A-jnj sc	–	–		496	33½	32⅝	32⅝	–⅛
91	65	A-jnj un	1.58	1.8	–	2	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+⅝
45	35⅝	A-ek	1.97	4.4	–	2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
4	⅝	A-ek sc	–	–		92	⅞	⅝	⅞	
66⅝	63	A-mrk	2.50	3.8	–	5u	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+⅛
67⅝	41⅝	A-mrk sc	–	–		86	65	65	65	
131	83⅝	A-mrk un	2.50	1.9	–	14u	131⅝	131	131	
58⅝	49⅝	A-mob	3.15	5.4	–	150	58⅝	57	58⅝	–⅛
14⅝	5⅝	A-mob sc	–	–		472	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
27⅝	25⅛	A-mo	2.09	7.6	–	327	27⅝	27½	27½	
47	25⅝	A-mo sc	–	–		429	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	–1⅛
77⅝	48⅝	A-mo un	2.09	2.9	–	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	–⅛
52	47⅝	A-pg	1.97	3.8	–	2	52	52	52	+⅛
40⅝	26⅝	A-pg sc	–	–		138	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	–1⅛
42⅝	22⅛	A-s	1.95	5.3	–	2	37	37	37	–⅛
2	⅝	A-s sc	–	–		136	⅝	⅝	⅝	
42½	36⅝	A-unp pr s	–	–		61	42½	42	42⅛	+⅛
7½	⅞	A-unp sc s	–	–		155	7⅝	7	7⅝	
63⅝	34⅝	A-unp un s	–	–		1u	50	50	50	
61⅝	27⅝	A-xrx	2.95	4.9	–	20	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	–1
⅞	⅛	A-xrx sc	–	–		140	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4½	1½	Ampal	–	–		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11	Amwest	.28	2.4	5	53	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–1⅛
5	3⅝	Andrea	–	–		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Angeles	–	–		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	AngMt n	2.16	15.4	8	58	14⅝	14	14	–⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AngPar	2.00	12.4	8	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅝	3	ArizLd	.32e	7.5	14	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1	Armtrn	–	–		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	2⅝	ArrowA	–	180		13	5	5	5	–⅛
9⅝	⅝	Astratc	–	77		457u	9	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
⅝	⅛	Astrl wt	–	–		48u	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	6⅝	Astrol pf	1.20	2.9	–	13u	43⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅛
2⅛	⅛	Atari	–	–		334	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅛	Atlantis	–	3		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅝	⅛	AtisCM	–	–		35	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
4	2⅝	Atlas wt	–	–		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1	Audvox	–	–		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
		B								
11⅝	4⅝	B&H Mr	1.75e	20.8	4	74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
14⅝	8⅝	B&HO	2.50e	25.3	6	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
11⅝	10⅝	BAT la	.74e	6.7	22	1787	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
58⅝	41	BHC	–	15		227	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4½	BSD	.18	1.8	10	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BSN	–	–		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
18	13	BadgrM	.60	4.0	13	11	15⅝	15	15	–⅛
24⅛	12	Baker	–	18		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3½	Baldw	.30	4	16	153	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
3⅝	⅝	BombPl	.35t	34.1	–	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd	1.46e	8.0	–	35	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅝	2	BkSFr	.35t	–	5	46	3⅝	3	3	–⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BnkstP	–	–		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
57⅝	37	BT Nk wt	–	–		5	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	–1⅛
1⅝	⅛	BanyHl	–	–		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	⅞	BanysSh	–	–		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37⅝	7⅝	BarrLb	–	69		136	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3	BaryRG	–	–		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
18⅝	12⅝	BayMea	.80e	6.5	15	126	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–⅛
3	1⅝	Bayou	–	21		108	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Beard	–	–		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	⅝	BeldBk	.09t	7.2	13	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
19⅝	4	Belmac	–	–		1137	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Belvdre	.94	1.3	29	42	3	3	3	–⅛
18⅝	7⅝	BnchE a	–	–	17	244u	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19⅝	5⅝	BnchG s	–	–		2265	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
25⅝	16	Beraltr s	.40	1.8	15	312	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
104½	57⅝	BergCo	4.08e	3.7	–	18u	107½	104	107⅝	+3⅝
2⅝	1⅝	BethCp	–	–		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	–⅛
27⅝	16⅝	BicCp	1.12	4.1	14	21	27	26½	27	
31⅝	22⅝	BirdAff	1.00	4.4	32	50	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
22⅝	15⅝	BioElc n	–	–		9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27⅝	13½	BioR A	–	14		80	18⅝	18	18⅛	–⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Blsmos	–	–		58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
18⅝	⅝	Blosfim	–	–		143	1	⅝	⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅛	BlscHd	–	–		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
54⅝	27⅝	BlairCp	2.20e	4.3	13	27	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Blessg s	.50	3.3	9	14	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	BlountA	.45	6.0	83	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Boddle	1.24	10.4	11	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅝	1⅝	BolrPh	–	–		847	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
24	8⅝	Bombyr n	†	–	22	175	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
12⅝	11	BowVal	–	–		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	BowlA	.64	3.1	14	36	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bowmr	–	–		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	Bowne	.25	2.0	24	95	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	BradRE	.60	8.7	36	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	12	Brscn a	1.04	6.4	–	121	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Buffton	–	–	5	25	1⅝	1	1	–⅛
9	5⅝	Bush	–	–	26	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
		C								
21⅝	12⅝	CII Fn n	–	12		190	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
7	4⅝	CIM	.83e	12.1	–	x47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	⅝	CMI Cp	–	–		86	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	15⅝	CSS	–	9		6	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
14	10	CVB Fn	.28	2.5	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	CXR	–	–		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	9⅝	Cablvsn	–	–		1481u	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
16	6⅝	CalEng	.52t	3.5	33	1285	15⅝	15	15	–⅛
11	4	Cambrx	.20	2.1	–	76	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
12⅝	7⅝	CMarc g	.14	–	38	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
22	11⅝	CdnOc g	.40	2.0	–	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
26⅝	9⅝	CWineB	–	16		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
26⅝	9⅝	CWineA	–	16		10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	–⅛
8	5⅝	CapHou	.73e	9.7	12	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
29⅝	12⅝	CarnCr	.32	1.8	18	1594	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Carlostn	–	–		356u	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Caspen	–	–		240	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2	Caspn pf	–	–		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	CastleA	.40	3.6	188	20	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CasFd	1.66e	8.3	–	81	20⅝	20	20	–⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CatalLt	–	–		108	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2	Celutel n	–	–		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	CentGp	–	–		29	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	CFCdo o	.01e	.2	–	449	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	CenSe	.70e	7.5	–	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
11⅝	8⅝	ChCm	.50t	5.0	–	220	10	9⅝	10	
31	15⅝	ChDvB s	–	–	38	5	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	–⅛
31⅝	15	ChDvA s	–	–	38	630	29⅝	29	29⅝	–⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ChaEn	–	–		207	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ChfPwr	.11	1.3	8	64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6	Chestre	.60	7.9	31	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
14⅝	4⅝	ChevSR	–	–	95	698	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	ChRv	1.20a	5.6	14	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	–⅛
21½	11⅝	Chief	–	29		12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
27⅝	17	Citadel	–	4		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	CtzFst	–	–		183	3⅝	3	3⅝	
15½	10⅝	ClearC	–	107		25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	CoastD	–	–		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Coanltr	–	22		64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Cohu	.32	2.6	9	31	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Collins s	–	–	9	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
4½	1⅝	ColorSy	–	–		76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
9⅝	4	ColLb	–	–		741	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
8⅝	4½	ColREI	.92e	11.2	9	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	ComSys	–	–		163	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	Cominc	.50e	2.4	16	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
8	5⅝	Comtm	–	–	8	13	6	5⅝	6	
3⅝	⅝	CNBNY s	–	–		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
13⅝	4	Cnstek	.24	2.1	14	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1	Cnstrc	–	–	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ConcdF	–	–	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
7	3⅝	ConcF B	–	–	8	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1	vjCntlAr	–	–		789	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	1½	CtHme	.20	2.0	45	336	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	ContMtl	–	–		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Convrsn	–	–		x11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CnvstE n	–	–	5	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Cooley	1.20	13.0	37	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
8⅝	6	Courtld	.28e	3.4	–	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
28⅝	20	Cross	1.28	4.7	28	38	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅛
32⅝	19	CrnCP	.40a	1.6	20	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	–⅛
31⅝	14⅝	CrCPB	.40a	1.7	19	57	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	–⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CrulsAm	–	–	18	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CrystO	–	–	12	113	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Cubic	.53	2.7	7	38	20	19⅝	20	
18⅝	11	Curtce	.64	5.3	27	16	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Custmd	–	–		578	⅝	⅛	⅛	+⅛
		D-E								
1⅝	1	DI Ind	–	28		38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
12	3⅝	DRCA	–	22		39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	DWG	–	–		1034	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DanHd n	–	–		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	Dataram	–	11		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	7	Datarm	–	12		27	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Dator	–	–		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
9⅝	4⅝	DelElc	–	18		79	8⅝	7⅝	8	–⅛
⅝	⅛	Delmed	–	–		25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22	14	Dk Nk wt	–	–		227	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Desgntrn	–	–		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Desoni	–	–		58u	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	DevnE	–	–		89	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Diag A	–	–		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
5⅝	1	Diag B	–	–		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
3⅝	2⅝	DckMA g	–	–		18	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2	⅝	Diglcn wt	–	–		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Diglcn n	–	–		59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	⅛	vjDlvHtl	–	–		77	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛
6	2⅝	DsnTIc	–	–		56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
11	10⅝	DrPep pf	1.37	12.5	–	185	11	10⅝	11	
13⅝	8⅝	Dorelly	.28	2.1	26	51	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	DryCol	.60	6.1	–	91	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
10⅝	9	DryfMu	.72	7.2	–	72	10⅝	9⅝	10	–⅛
9⅝	8⅝	DryfNY	.63	6.5	–	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Ducom	–	–	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Duplex	.48	4.4	16	36	11⅝	11	11	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	ECI	–	–		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	ESI	–	–		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
10⅝	8	EcolFn	.52	5.3	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	⅝	vjEAL pfD	–	–		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	EstnCo s	.40a	4.3	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Estap	2.00e	15.8	18	51	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–⅛
11⅝	7⅝	EchoBy	.07	.8	–	7770	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
22⅝	12⅝	EcolEn	.20	1.4	11	39	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
11⅝	4	Edisto	–	–		170	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
⅝	⅛	EhrBer	–	–		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛
10⅝	4⅝	EksNk wt	–	–		461	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅛
47⅝	16⅝	Elan	–	60		567	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	–1
34⅝	11⅝	Elan un	–	–		47	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	–½
11⅝	7⅝	Eldorad	.32	3.3	9	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	ElecSd	–	–		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Elsnr wt	–	–	4	108	1	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Elswth	.56	7.3	–	68u	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2	EmpCar	–	–		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2	Endvco	–	–		335	5 d	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
3⅝	2	ENSCO	–	–	11	899	2⅝	2	2	–⅛
24⅝	16⅝	ENSC pf	1.50	8.3	–	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	–⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Engex	–	–		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	EnMkt	–	–		68	1	1	1	
29⅝	12⅝	EnfPb s	–	–	22	512	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	–⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EnvrTc	–	–	9	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
3⅝	1	Envrpcl	–	–		47	2	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
3⅝	⅝	EnzoBi	–	–		42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Eotiope	–	–		742	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
18⅝	14⅝	EqGth1	2.38	13.3	25	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17	13⅝	EqGth2 n	2.20	14.2	–	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	13⅝	EqGth3 n	2.10	13.8	–	3	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
14⅝	3	Escagn	–	–		75	18⅝	18	18	
18⅝	11⅝	Espey	.68e	3.6	9	23	17	16⅝	16⅝	–⅛
44	24⅝	EsqRd	.99	2.9	7	13	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	–⅛
10⅝	9⅝	EssxFn	1.38e	13.2	–	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
25⅝	6⅝	EtzLav	.50e	2.1	–	330	24⅝	23	24⅝	+1⅛
5⅝	1⅝	EvrJ B	–	–		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
5⅝	1⅝	EvrJ A	–	–		32	3⅝	3	3⅝	–⅛
2⅝	⅝	ExplA	–	–		3515	1⅝	1	1	–⅛
		F-G								
6	4⅝	FA Tck n	–	–		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	⅝	FFP	–	–		1	1	1	1	
29⅝	15⅝	Fablnd s	–	–	13	373u	30	29½	30	+⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FalcCbl	.34	8.0	–	12	10½	10⅝	10½	–⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Flbrbd	–	–		44	3⅝	3	3⅝	
17⅝	8	FidlFn	.48	2.9	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	–⅛
91	68⅝	Fina	3.20	4.6	19	3	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7	FtAusI	.43e	4.5	–	617	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FAusPr	1.08e	9.9	–	849	11	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
7½	5⅝	FtCntrl	.10	1.7	12	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
99⅝	47	FtEmp	1.40	1.5	11	159	95⅝	95	95⅝	+⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Ftiber	1.02e	11.7	–	295	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	FNtCol	.20b	2.6	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	FtRoBc	–	–	9	184	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
11⅝	6½	FlschP	–	–		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
34⅝	28½	FlteGE	2.12	6.3	19	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
3	⅝	Flanlon	–	–		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
19½	15	FloPUt	1.00	5.7	13	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
29⅝	16⅝	FlaRck	.50	2.3	83	17	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Fluke	.40	1.9	15	55	21⅝	20⅝	21	
6⅝	1⅝	Frd wt93	–	–		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22½	13⅝	ForstC A	.23t	–		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
43⅝	20⅝	ForstL s	–	–	36	1119	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Forum	.09t	–		31	⅝	⅝	⅝	
35	9⅝	FoanHl	–	–	12	981	23½	23	23⅛	–⅛
3⅝	⅝	FoanPw	–	–	63	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Frnkln	–	–	31	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	FrnkEl	–	–		20	5	5	5	
3⅝	2⅝	Friedm	.13r	5.3	18	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Frtschs	.24b	1.3	24	189	19	17⅝	18	–1
13⅝	6	FrzFd	.20	1.6	14	36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
21⅝	6⅝	FruitL	–	–	16	2065	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
8⅝	1⅝	GTI	–	–	24	452	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Galnac s	.02e	.2	15	114	12	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	Galoc g	–	–		588	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	GalxCbl	1.40	10.0	–	15	14	13⅝	14	
4½	2	GamaB	–	–	22	598	4⅝	3⅝	4	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GaylC	–	–		94	4	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	Gemco	–	–		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	GEC wtY	–	–		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	GEC wtM	–	–		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	GnEmp	–	–		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GnMicr	–	–	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	GenvDr	.24b	1.8	14	179	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	GeodRs	–	–	13	106	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
31⅝	21⅝	GiantFd	.44	2.8	14	745	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
55⅝	33	Glatfltr	1.20	2.4	14	24	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	–⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GlbIOcn	.22e	4.9	9	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	⅝	GoVide	–	–		66	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	GoVd wt	–	–		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
⅝	⅛	GldFld	–	–		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
32⅝	18	GorRup	1.00	3.9	13	25	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23	10⅝	Graham	.28	1.7	18	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅝	2	GrhmFl	–	–	38	322	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GrnBlo	–	–		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
7⅝	4⅝	GranFd	–	–		9	5⅝	5	5	–⅛
1⅝	1	Grang g	–	–		130	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Grenm	–	–		45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Greiner	.20	1.3	19	10	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
6⅝	1⅝	GrdRnd	–	–		452	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
14	7⅝	GrdnB s	–	–	34	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
14⅝	6⅝	GCda g	.40	5.7	–	10	7	6⅝	7	
18⅝	8½	Guadle	–	–	23	86	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
		H								
12½	6⅝	HAL	–	–		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
6⅝	4⅝	HMG	–	–		1	4⅝d	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
9⅝	4⅝	HUBCO	.40	4.3	9	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
12⅝	8½	HalEP	1.60	14.1	17	46	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	HalRty n	1.50	68.0	–	75	2⅝d	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Halsey	–	–	32	99	7⅝	7	7⅝	–⅛
6⅝	⅝	Halsy wt	–	–		22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hamptl	1.27t	16.4	–	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
12½	9⅝	HmpUt	.44e	3.6	–	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8	2½	HangO s	–	–		215	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Harken	–	–		633	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31	11⅝	Hasbro	.24	.8	34	1081	30½	30	30	–⅛
2⅝	⅝	Hasbr wt	–	–		174	2	2	2	+⅛
18	11⅝	HlthCr	1.80	10.4	9	104	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
7⅝	1⅝	HltCoc n	–	–		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Hltvst	–	–		37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Helco	.18	1.3	13	235	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Hellonet	–	–		779	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	HelmR	–	–		452	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14	4	Heinln	–	–	29	148u	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅛
1⅝	½	vjHerEn	–	–		35	1	1	1	
5	2⅝	HtgMd	–	–		21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Hilhav	–	–	113	5996	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Hlptrn	.36	1.6	13	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
6½	2½	Holco	1.34e	22.8	10	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
34⅝	19⅝	HollyCp	.60	2.2	28	50	28	27⅝	27⅝	–⅛
15⅝	12⅝	HmOil n	–	–		70	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	Hondo	–	–		120	15⅝	15	15	–⅛
18⅝	9⅝	HoopHl	.36	2.1	16	150	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HrnHar	–	–		466	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–⅛
9	2⅝	HovnEn	–	–		38	7	7	7	–⅛
27½	16⅝	Howlin	1.00	3.6	16	19u	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
7⅝	2½	Howtek	–	–		51	6½	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
54⅝	34⅝	HubelB	1.56b	3.0	18	101	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	–⅛
21⅝	11	HudGn	–	–	9	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
		I-J-K-L								
5⅝	2⅝	ICH	–	–		486	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
14	9⅝	ICH pf	1.75	13.9	–	105	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	ICN Bio	.15	2.9	13	217	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	IGI	–	550		373	11⅝	10⅝	11	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	IRT Cp	–	–		18	⅝d	⅝	⅝	–⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Identix	–	–		127	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	12½	ImpHl s	.48	3.2	7	48	15⅝	15	15	–⅛
54⅝	44⅝	ImpOil g	1.80	–		549	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	–⅛
9⅝	4	Incstar	–	–	36	377	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7	InelMkt	.57e	6.2	–	97	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
2⅝	1	InfDis	–	–	18	124	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Instron	.72	1.0	19	60	12	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
5	1⅝	InsSy pf	.251	5.3	–	44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	InslSy	–	–	11	779	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	IntlgSy	–	–		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	InFinSv	.78	6.4	12	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
⅝	⅛	Intrmk	–	–		42	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	IntColn g	–	–		254	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntCol wt	–	–		130	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10	5⅝	InCorA s	–	–		1090	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
3⅝	⅝	IntMovie	–	–		248	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9½	3⅝	IntMur n	–	–		221	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
3⅝	1⅝	IntMur wt	–	–		76u	3⅝	3	3	–⅛
1	⅝	IntPwr	–	–		87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1	⅝	IntTlch	–	–		820	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	IntThr	–	–	14	951	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	IntThr pf	–	–		220	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	IGC	–	–		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
34⅝	6⅝	IvaxCp s	–	–		1345u	35	33⅝	34⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Iverson	–	–		45	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
16⅝	5⅝	JanBell	–	–	52	65	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅝	5⅝	JhnPd	–	–	13	44d	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Jaoslnt	.60	5.8	–	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
1⅝	⅝	Joule	–	–	14	28	1⅝	1	1⅝	–⅛
17⅝	6⅝	KV Ph	–	–		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Keane	–	–	16	9	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Kelthly	.20	1.6	12	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15	KeiyOG	1.80	10.9	63	203	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	–⅛
2⅝	⅝	Kerkhf	–	–		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	8⅝	Ketema	–	–	11	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Kinark	–	–	7	550	9	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
16⅝	4⅝	Kirby	–	–	21	874	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	KlerVu	–	–	575	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
⅝	⅛	Koala	–	–		1339u	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
11⅝	4	KoorEq	.48	8.2	4	444	6	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	⅝	LaBarg	–	–	19	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lancer	–	–	13	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35	23½	Landauer	1.00	3.0	20	29	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
9⅝	⅛	Lndmk	–	–		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛
9⅝	6⅝	LndsPc	.80	12.1	–	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	½	Larizz	–	–		45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3	Laser	–	–		288	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Lauren	–	–		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
9½	6⅝	LawrG	.48	5.4	13	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
9	6⅝	Lawson	.40	4.4	–	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	⅝	LeePhr	–	–		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Leiner	–	–	13	27	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
15½	6⅝	Ltelmo n	–	–		245	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	LilVern	–	–	16	22	11	11	11	
⅝	⅛	Lilly un	–	–		250	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	½	vjLionel	–	–		312	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
6½	⅝	LitfId	–	–		140	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4½	Lumex	–	–	22	274	14	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Lurlo	–	–	27	77	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
		M-N								
8⅝	4⅝	MC Sho	.87e	11.0	33	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

(Continued on next page)



Probably the best beer in the world.

AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
2¼	⅛	MIP Pr	—	—	—	20	1	1	1	—
5	2½	MSA	.40	14.1	—	37	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—
3⅞	⅝	MSR	—	—	6	69	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—
18	7⅛	MacNSc	.48	4.2	13	64	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
3½	⅛	MagC wt	—	—	—	34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
7½	3⅞	MagmC	—	—	3	260	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—
25	20½	MePS	1.68	7.2	8	69	23⅛	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Mallord	—	—	—	109	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Marlfr n	—	—	—	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	MarsG s	—	—	14	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
6¼	4	Matec	.10e	1.8	—	4	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—
14½	9⅞	MatSci	—	—	15	37	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—
5⅞	3⅞	Matick	—	—	—	23	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
1⁄16	⅛	MattW	—	—	—	5	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16	— 1⁄16
16¾	6⅝	MavTb n	—	—	—	79	6¾ed	6½	6¾	—
14¼	11	Maxum n	—	—	—	1497	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ½
54¼	26⅝	Maxam	—	—	3	78	37½	37	37	— ⅝
6½	3⅝	McRae A	.32	6.0	7	50	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	3⅛	Medchm	—	—	18	259	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	5	MedcR	—	—	—	4960u	21	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	30⅞	Medev n	—	—	—	329u	42	40⅞	41	— ⅛
23¼	15¼	Media	.44	2.1	—	211	20½	19⅞	20½	—
6½	1¼	MedPrp	.461	—	2	67	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	⅛	Mdcore	—	—	—	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
4½	1¼	Medig	—	—	47	844	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
4	1⅛	Medig pf	—	—	—	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Mem	—	—	—	18	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
3½	⅛	MerP14	—	—	9	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
4⅞	1⅝	MerPt6	.13	7.4	—	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅛	MerPt7	.16	7.1	—	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
5	3	MLDM pwt	—	—	—	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Mermlc	.30	3.2	13	32	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	MetPro	.741	5.1	15	119	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
21⅝	8⅝	MetMA	—	—	—	199	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
21½	8¼	MetMB	—	—	—	2215	21	20⅝	21	—
8	2¼	MichAnt	—	—	13	47	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Micron	—	—	—	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	MidABc	.60a	4.0	23	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Midlby	.021	—	—	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
36½	26½	MdInd	.46	1.3	10	1	36½	36½	36½	—
63½	54½	MinP pf	5.00	7.9	—	z100	63	63	63	—
1	⅛	Minven	—	—	—	155	½	⅜	½	—
23¼	15	MichlE	.40	2.1	17	225	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
20¼	16½	MoneyS n	—	—	—	170	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
9½	5½	MoogA	—	—	7	42	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9¼	3½	MMed	—	—	—	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	MtMed	—	—	—	144	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—
10¼	9⅛	Munlin	.72e	7.2	—	x25	10	10	10	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Munvst	.73	7.0	—	292	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—
16½	11¼	Myerln	.20b	1.3	11	447	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅛
19¼	10	NFC	.72e	.6	—	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	NVR	—	—	34	56	⅛	1⁄16	⅛	— 1⁄16
8½	4	Nabors	—	—	16	2243	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Nabr wt	—	—	—	248	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅜	NapaVl	.24l	—	10	48	9	9	9	+ ⅛
⅛	1⁄16	NatEnv	—	—	—	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
13¾	12⅛	NtGsO	.40b	3.1	19	48	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
10½	3	NHHC	—	—	—	412u	12½	10⅝	12	+2
5½	2⅝	NtPoint	—	—	—	600	4⅜	4½	4⅜	—
16½	7¼	NtlRty s	—	—	—	14	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
14⅝	5¼	NewLne	—	—	31	325	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	NYTEl	.64a	6.4	—	10	10	10	10	—
25¼	16⅞	NY Tim	.56	2.8	62	2874	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
10¾	6	Newcor	.20	2.6	4	52	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅛	vlNewLn	—	—	—	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
17	9⅞	NichlsA	—	—	28	25	13⅛	12⅞	13	—
16⅞	9⅝	NichlsC	—	—	—	43	13⅝	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Norex	—	—	4	30	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Nortnk	—	—	—	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	2⅜	NAVoc	—	—	—	527	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	11¼	NCdO g	.20	1.4	—	36	14	13⅝	14	—
25⅛	9⅞	Ninbv	—	—	9	44	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
51¼	42½	NIPS pf	4.25	8.5	—	z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
1½	⅛	NwlGd g	—	—	—	283	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1⁄16
2½	1⅛	NuHrz	—	—	58	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
6	4⅝	Numac	—	—	—	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
12⅝	10½	NNYM n	.79	6.5	—	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—

O-P-Q-R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
10½	7⅛	OOkiep	1.11e	12.2	3	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3½	OBrien	—	—	—	142	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	OMI	.12e	1.3	19	91	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—
11½	7⅛	OSullvn	.28	2.9	16	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	3⅞	OdetA	—	—	20	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	16	OhArt	.24	1.1	113	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
25	7⅛	Olsten	.24	1.0	35	247	23⅛	22⅞	23	—
9⅞	5⅞	OneLibl	—	—	35	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14¼	10	OneLb pf	1.60	11.9	—	12	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
11½	5⅛	Oneita	.491	4.5	17	34	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
18¼	4⅝	Orgnon	—	—	—	2705u	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	OriolH B	—	—	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	OzfEgy	—	—	—	50	1½	1½	1½	—
40⅝	11⅝	PEC Isr	—	—	73	13	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	—
6¼	3⅜	PLM	.40	10.0	—	130	4	4	4	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	PMC	.58	6.6	15	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
12⅝	11⅝	PSBP n	1.68	13.1	—	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
85⅞	73	PcEn pf	7.64	9.0	—	z50	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— 1¼
49⅝	42	PcEn pf	4.36	8.8	—	z500	49½	49	49½	+ ½
10¼	7⅛	PacEu n	.20a	2.3	—	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	PGEpfA	1.50	8.0	—	20	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
18⅝	14½	PGEpfB	1.37	7.2	—	11u	19	19	19	+ 1⅛
17⅛	13⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	7.8	—	20	16¼	16	16	— ½
16⅝	13⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	8.1	—	23	16	15½	15½	— ½
16⅝	13⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	7.9	—	28	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
16¼	13	PGEpfG	1.20	7.7	—	158	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
29⅝	27¼	PGEpfW	2.57	8.9	—	120	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
29	24¼	PGEpfV	2.32	8.4	—	12	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅞	PGEpfT	2.54	8.8	—	22	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	12⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	7.7	—	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	25¾	PGEpfR	2.37	8.5	—	23	28	27⅞	28	—
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	7.9	—	22	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
25⅝	21½	PGEpfO	2.00	7.8	—	2	25½	25½	25½	—
25⅝	20⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	8.0	—	7	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	7.9	—	57	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
11	5	PacWst	.24	4.0	—	94	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	PageAm n	—	—	—	173u	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
10⅝	4⅛	PW Nk pwt	—	—	—	400	6⅜	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
4½	1⅝	PW Nk cwt	—	—	—	101	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
3⅞	1¼	PW cac pwt	—	—	—	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	18⅛	PallCp s	.44	1.2	28	288	38⅝	37½	38	— ¼
12⅝	8½	PrkPa n	.05e	.4	14	331	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	—
10	3⅞	Paxar s	—	—	32	9	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	PayFon	—	—	—	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
2⅝	1	PearTu	—	—	—	107	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ¼
14½	9⅝	PegGld	.10e	.8	—	1067	12⅛	12	12	—
27⅞	18⅞	PenEM	.80	2.9	11	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
30	12	PennTr	—	—	—	2	26½	26⅝	26½	— ⅛
22¼	13¼	PenRE	1.72	8.8	15	128	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
16¾	6⅞	PernlC	—	—	—	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19¾	11½	PernC pf	2.12	12.8	—	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
11⅝	7⅝	PtHeat	.66	6.5	—	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
27	7⅛	PhlLD	.17e	.7	8	1093	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	PicoPd	—	—	—	21	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
7	5⅝	PlfWVa	.56	8.0	13	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
42⅝	28	PltDsm	.80a	2.1	10	12	38⅝	37½	38⅛	—
35	22½	Pltwy n	.40	2.0	21	94	30	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
27⅝	15⅝	Pltwy A	1.10	4.4	18	305	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	4⅞	PinRsc	—	—	—	4628u	25	21⅝	24¾	+ 2⅝
8⅝	4⅝	PlyGem	.12	1.5	160	13	8	7⅞	8	—
36⅝	24½	Polrln	5.00	13.9	11	40	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Polyph n	—	—	—	75	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24¼	12⅜	PortSys	—	—	14	563	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	PrairsO	—	—	22	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
⅝	⅛	ProtHtl	—	—	—	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	ProtLm	.56	3.6	20	31	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
21½	7¼	PtdHlth	—	—	33	455	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
1⅞	⅛	ProdLa	—	—	—	41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	PresR B	.80	14.2	6	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—
6⅝	3½	Presd A	.10	2.8	—	500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	PrcCom	—	—	—	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
1⅛	⅛	PrmFn	—	—	—	110	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
5⅝	½	PrFn pf	—	—	—	10	½	½	½	—
12	4⅝	ProfCre	—	—	—	750u	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅛	PropCT	.50e	10.8	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
5	3	Prvena	.14	4.5	10	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	PrvEng	1.40	8.1	23	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	PbSts n	1.72	11.1	—	19	15⅝	15½	15½	—
12½	10⅝	PbSt7 n	1.44	11.9	—	55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	PbSt 8	1.80a	12.3	10	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
13½	10	PbSt 9	1.56a	11.9	11	26	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8⅝	PbSt 10 n	1.40a	10.8	13	19	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	PbSt 11 n	1.36a	11.1	14	25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
11	8⅝	PbSt 12 n	1.20a	11.2	11	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	PbSt14 n	1.36	11.3	—	18	12⅛	12	12	—
8⅝	7⅝	PbSt15 n	.64	7.9	—	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	PbSt16 n	.96	10.4	—	23	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
7½	6⅝	PbSt17 n	.60	8.1	—	48	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PbSt18 n	.72	8.7	—	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
17⅝	10¼	Quebc g	.26	—	—	25u	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅛
5⅝	3⅝	RBW	—	—	—	63	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
22¼	16⅝	Rogan	.12	.5	—	56	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	RallFn	—	—	—	205u	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
20⅝	9⅝	Raven	.40	2.0	13	40	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	ReCap	.20a	1.4	10	11	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
9	2⅛	RedlCr	—	—	22	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
7⅝	4⅝	RESec	.48	9.7	—	74	7⅛	7	7	—
4⅛	1⅝	RityEqu	.18l	—	—	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	RedLn	2.20	11.7	26	60	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Rdlw wtB	—	—	—	168u	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	RegalBl	.52	4.1	16	7	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	RelEl ptA	1.40	12.9	—	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	RelEl pf	1.50	12.8	—	102	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
3⅝	1⅝	ResGld g	—	—	—	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ResdMo	.071	—	31	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
9⅝	6⅝	Rsrtln	1.50	20.0	5	95	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Rstlnt	—	—	—	55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	ResRcl	—	—	—	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	RspTch	—	—	—	265	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Resurg	—	—	—	55	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
15	9⅝	RevMn n	—	—	—	378	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5½	2	RbnP rt s	—	—	—	250	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Riedel	—	—	—	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
15⅝	10⅝	RioAl g	.80a	—	—	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Riser	—	—	9	17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15¼	Rogers	.12	.7	35	7	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RoweF	.16	3.9	—	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	½	RoyalO n	—	—	—	747	⅝	9⁄16	9⁄16	+ 1⁄16
2⅛	1⅝	RoyPlm	.50c	—	38	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Rymac	1.60a	13.6	8	102	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

S

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
9⅝	6¼	SC Bcp n	—	—	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	⅛	SFM	—	—	—	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	SJW	1.92	6.5	24	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—
4¼	⅛	SPI H pf	.291	8.3	—	15	3½	3½	3½	—
23⅝	4⅝	SPI Ph	1.00b	4.4	16	424	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Salem	—	—	5	19	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Sal wtY93	—	—	—	15	8½	8⅝	8½	—
4⅛	1½	Sal wtl93	—	—	—	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	SNk l93wt	—	—	—	261	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
21⅞	14⅛	SNk l93wt	—	—	—	46	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	SFT 393owt	—	—	—	173	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	SNk 93cwt	—	—	—	275	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
4⅝	1⅝	SFT 593owt	—	—	—	189	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	SalPnb	—	—	—	69	3⅝	3½	3½	—
15½	11⅛	Samson	1.60	11.4	14	8	14	13⅞	14	—
2⅝	1⅛	SCarlo	—	—	8	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
11⅝	10	SDgo pf	.88	7.7	—	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	SDgo pf	.90	8.1	—	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
14¼	11	SDgo pf	1.00	7.5	—	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	26¼	SDgo pr	2.47	8.4	—	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
6⅝	⅛	Sandy	—	—	15	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Sanmk s	—	—	—	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
23⅛	12½	SMonB s	.60	3.3	10	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21½	12¼	SMo vtg	.60	3.3	18	9	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
48	25⅝	Sbarro	—	—	24	327	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	—
6⅝	2⅝	ScandC	—	—	—	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Sceptre	—	—	44	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	Schelb	.18	1.6	141	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
7⅝	3	Schult	—	—	5	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SciMat	.051	—	—	20	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
34½	31⅛	Scope	.60	1.9	26	2	31⅛d	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
169	108	SbdCp	.50	.4	9	138	138	138	138	—2
1⅝	⅛	Seagl pf	—	—	—	z50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Selas	.20	2.0	6	47	10	9⅝	10	—
3⅛	2⅝	Semich	—	—	—	14	2⅝	2½	2½	—
8⅝	2⅛	Servotr	—	—	—	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ShltCm	—	—	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
2⅛	⅛	ShwdGp	—	—	10	748	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—
7⅝	3½	Shopco	.50	14.3	32	29	3⅝	3½	3½	—
29½	6⅝	SierHS	—	—	9	301	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
8	5½	Sifco	.24	3.8	9	94	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—
23⅝	14⅝	SmithA	.80	4.3	36	35	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
21⅝	14¼	SmithB	.80	4.6	34	72	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22	20⅝	Smith pf	2.13	8.4	—	33	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅛	SGCoc pwt	—	—	—	44	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.02	7.6	—	72	13½	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11½	SCEd pf	1.06	8.0	—	50	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
14½	12	SCEd pf	1.08	7.6	—	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	SCEd pf	1.19	7.8	—	14	15½	15¼	15¼	—
19⅝	16	SCEd pf	1.45	7.7	—	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
103	92½	SCEd pf	8.78	8.5	—	1	102	102	102	—
104½	95⅝	SCEd pf	8.96	8.7	—	1	103	103	103	—
16⅝	12	SoUCo	—	—	82	36	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
2⅝	1	Sparich	—	—	—	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
4⅝	2½	SpedOP	—	—	—	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Spelling	—	—	26	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¼	5½	SplSup n	.16	2.2	—	122	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Stage	—	—	275	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
6⅝	3⅝	StarrtH	—	—	—	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
29⅛	19⅝	Stepan	.64	2.5	12	10	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
3½	1½	StertEl	—	—	12	115	3⅝	3	3⅝	—
7½	2⅝	StvGpA	—	—	—	21	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	StvGpB	—	—	—	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	StorPr	1.00	14.0	8	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Summa	—	—	—	916	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	SumtTx	.84	7.4	—	112	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅛	SunNur n	—	—	—	152	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
60¼	36⅝	SuprSr	.88	1.6	14	3	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	SupTlk	—	—	5	47	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—
16½	6¼	Smoley	.44	4.1	7	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	⅛	Systln	—	—	—	464	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛

T

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
3½	1⅛	TCS	—	—	—	7	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	TIE n	—	—	—	27	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	TII	—	—	—	50	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	TRC	—	—	22	201u	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	TabPrd	.40	3.7	—	83	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
20½	9½	Tasty	.70	3.9	15	28	18⅝	17⅝	18½	—
14⅝	6	Team	.34	3.8	24	34	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	TecOpS	.30	3.5	9	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20¼	Techtrl	1.12	4.3	18	25	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	20	TelnR	.05e	.3	141	31	20 d	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	16¼	Teleflex s	.40	1.2	19	123	32¼	31⅝	32¼	—
40⅝	22¼	TelDta	.30	.9	40	132	33⅝	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
3	⅛	vlTelesp	—	—	—	1475	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Temco	—	—	—	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅝	⅛	Temc wt	—	—	—	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
12⅝	9⅝	TmpGU n	.60	5.3	—	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2	Tenera	.52l	—	4	34	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Tenney	—	—	—	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
2⅛	⅛	TxMer n	—	—	—	348	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
8⅝	2⅛	Texscn	—	—	—	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
15⅝	6⅝	Thermd	—	—	64	54	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
22½	10¼	ThCard	—	—	—	55	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ¼
13¼	10⅝	ThETch	—	—	—	343	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	ThrIns	—	—	29	324	23⅝	23⅛	22⅝	+ ½
15⅝	7⅛	ThrmP	—	—	33	25	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Thrmwd	—	—	—	669	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
47⅝	39⅝	TolEd pf	4.25	9.0	—	z200	47	46½	47	+1
3⅝	1	Tortel	—	—	17	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
20⅝	13⅛	TotlPet	.80	5.7	18	127	14	14	14	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	TwCty	—	—	4	94	3⅝	3	3⅛	—
4⅛	⅛	vlTrnscA	.08l	—	—	48	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
17⅝	7	Trnzn	.16	1.0	12	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	TrnzB n	.32	2.3	10	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	TrioCp	—	—	—	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
⅝	⅛	Trlime	—	—	—	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1⁄16
3⅞	⅝	Tridex	—	—	—	22	1½	1⅜	1½	—
11¼	5⅝	TubMex	—	—	—	252	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
18½	8⅝	TrnB A	—	—	—	53	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
18½	8½	TrnB B	—	—	—	173	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—
17⅝	6⅝	TurnrC	.50l	—	—	23	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	TwPeso	—	—	14	11	2	1⅝	1⅝	—

U-V

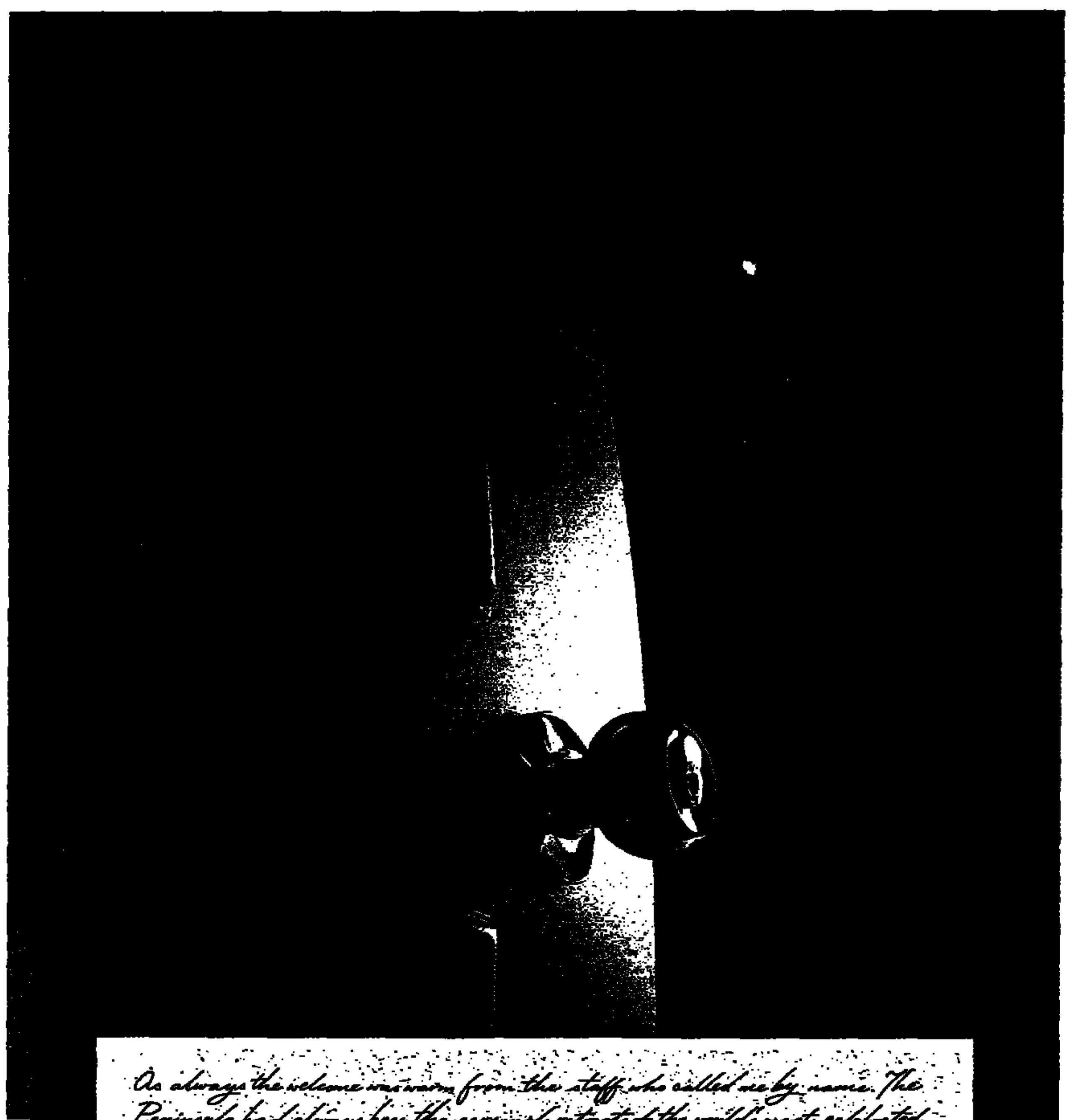
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
5⅝	3⅛	US Inic	—	—	36	153	3⅝d	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅝	USFGP	1.80	10.7	—	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Unicorp	—	—	—	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
7⅛	3⅝	Unimar	1.47e	23.9	—	416	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
5½	2	UnCos	—	—	14	60	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UFoodA	—	—	—	92	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UGrdn	—	—	—	113	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	UtMed	.10l	—	10	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1½	US Bknt	—	—	—	186	5⅝	5½	5¼	— ⅛
45	13⅝	US Bio	—	—	—	224	43⅝	42½	42½	—1
24⅝	12⅝	US Cell	—	—	—	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	US Fltl s	—	—	76	64	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	UnitelV	—	—	7	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	UnVolt	—	—	—	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
7⅝	4½	UnvPat	—	—	—	55	6⅛	5⅝	6	—
2⅝	⅛	VTX	—	—	—	322	1	⅝	⅝	+ 1⁄16
9⅝	6⅝	VaiFrg	.30	3.4	12	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	30½	Valspar	.60	1.3	20	41	45⅝	45	45	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	VREF II	.60a	8.7	—	15	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	VREF I	.69a	9.9	—	27	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	VtRsh	—	—	—	3	½	½	½	—
3⅝	⅛	Veronex	—	—	—	186	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	VetAm n	—	—	—	140	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2	1	VetAm wt	—	—	—	274	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	Viacom	—	—	—	443u	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	14⅝	ViacB n	—	—	—	226	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
36⅝	16⅝	Viatch	—	—	9	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
3⅝	2	Vicon	—	—	50	1	2½	2½	2½	—
7⅝	3⅝	Virco	.04a	.6	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Vitx	—	—	—	105	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Vitronic	—	—	—	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
23⅝	10	Vivigen	—	—	23	278	13⅝	12½	13⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Voplex	—	—	—	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
19⅝	13	VulcCp	.80	4.9	16	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛

W-X-Y-Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
19½	6½	WCI pf	1.971	10.3	—	144	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—
19½	3⅝	WangC	—	—	—	8	5	5	5	— ⅛
5	2	WangB	—	—	—	1424	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
23⅝	13⅝	WRIT	1.16	5.3	20	61	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11⅝	Watsc B	.16b	1.1	29	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Watsc A	.20a	2.3	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Wthfrd	—	—	—	150	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31½	24½	Wthfd pf	—	—	—	1	29	29	29	— ½
62⅝	40	Wesco	.86	1.4	15	7	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	WAmBc	.48	2.3	9	43	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1½	Westair	—	—	—	128	2½	2⅝	2⅝	—
12¼	5⅝	Westco	.12	1.0	12	38	12	12	12	—
15¼	3⅝	WstEng n	—	—	11	1915	5⅝	3⅝	4¼	— 1⅛
18⅝	11⅝	WIRET	1.12	9.3	11	170	12⅝d	11⅝	12	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WichRO	—	—	47	116	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	9⅝	Wicke pf	2.50	14.6	—	264	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Wiener	—	—	—	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WolfHB	.20a	4.8	11	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8	Widlnc	1.33e	14.6	—	216	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
18⅝	10⅝	Worthn	—	—	9	41	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26¼	8⅝	Xytron	—	—	—	136	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	19	Ziegler	.52a	2.7	11	37	19⅝	19	19	—

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect *the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest* trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



As always the welcome was warm from the staff who called me by name. The Peninsula had always been the personal retreat of the world's most celebrated travellers. And now it was mine. Turning the key in the lock, Kwan Ling opened the door to the room I knew so well. At that moment it was as if I belonged nowhere else but back in the suite they call the Moon Pearl.

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NASDAQ

Monday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]										

Leaden Money Growth Puts Pressure on BOJ

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's money supply grew at a snail's pace in September, a 2.2 percent rate that was the slowest for any month on record, the Bank of Japan announced Monday, heightening speculation it would soon reduce interest rates.

Securities prices rose on expectations of lower rates, while the yen weakened. The 225-issue Nikkei average rose 121.99 points, or 0.49 percent, to close at 25,016.81. The rise capped a five-day advance in which the barometer has gained 1,156.14 points.

The benchmark No. 129 10-year Japanese government bond closed at 103.61 points, up from Friday's 103.55-point finish. The yield fell to 5.760 percent from 5.810 percent. The dollar rose to 129.85 yen from 129.30 on Friday.

The central bank said the broad measure of Japan's money supply — M-2 plus certificates of deposit — grew just 2.2 percent in September, compared with the level in the like month a year earlier. The August year-on-year growth rate was 2.7 percent. The M-2 aggregate comprises circulating money plus time and demand deposits.

"The money supply data may be a cue for a discount rate cut," said Nobuyuki Saji, an economist at Nikko Research Center Ltd.

Economists attributed the low money supply growth to a slowdown in bank lending and cutbacks in corporate capital spending.

But a central bank official said the recent low growth was caused by slow borrowing by companies that expect interest rates to fall.

Economists said the growth was affected by the shift of about one trillion yen from banks into postal savings, which are not included in the central bank data.

Japanese lending is unlikely to pick up dramatically as long as banks are concerned about meeting capital adequacy ratios set by the Bank for International Settlements.

Some economists said the central bank might lower the discount rate, currently 5.5 percent, early next month, after a new government is installed. The election for president of the Liberal Democratic Party, a post that brings the premiership because of the party's majority in parliament, is to take place Oct. 27.

Kiichi Miyazawa, former finance minister and likely successor to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, said Friday the Bank of Japan should cut the discount rate to stimulate the economy. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

Bid for BCCI Subsidiary Advances in Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The provisional liquidator of Bank of Credit & Commerce Hong Kong Ltd. said Monday that he had received proposals for the takeover of BCCHK's banking business from Hongkong Chinese Bank Ltd.

The liquidator, Noel Gleeson, said the negotiations were confidential and he could not yet reveal details of the proposals from Hongkong Chinese Bank, part of the Indonesia-based Lippo Group.

On Sept. 2, Mr. Gleeson gave Hongkong Chinese Bank sole negotiating rights over BCCHK, a unit of the scandal-torn Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA. He also gave the bank eight weeks to conduct due diligence on the BCCI unit, which the government closed in July in concert with similar measures abroad.

Mr. Gleeson said he would report Oct. 28 to the High Court, which would have to approve any agreement with Hongkong Chinese Bank. Depositors and creditors of BCCHK would also be consulted.

The government had sought a High Court order to wind up the BCCI unit, but 470,000 local depositors protested. *(Reuters, AFX)*

Dropouts Expected In Australia Phone Bid

Reuters

CANBERRA — Ameritech Corp., Bell Atlantic Corp. and France Télécom are likely to pull out of a consortium bidding for Australia's second telephone system, another consortium member said Monday.

"I think the reality is that they will pull out," said a spokesman for Hutchison Communications Ltd., the other member. Hutchison Communications is a subsidiary of Hong Kong's Hutchison Whampoa Ltd.

The companies, two of which are U.S. "Baby Bells," are partners in Kalori Communications Group. It is competing with a second consortium, Optus Communications Pty., for the second phone license, which is intended to end the monopoly of the state-run Telecom network.

The Optus group is led by BellSouth Corp., Cable & Wireless PLC and the Australian transport and security group Mayne Nickless Ltd.

"Despite the restructuring of the consortium, at this stage Hutchison Telecom believes it will present the government with a strong and viable second carrier," said Barry Roberts-Thomson, managing director of Hutchison Telecommunications.

A government source said that despite Bell Atlantic's almost-certain withdrawal from Kalori, the government believed the company still wanted to be involved in the second license.

"Bell Atlantic has made it clear that they retain an interest but they aren't at this stage making it clear in what form that interest will materialize," said the source, who wanted to remain anonymous.

All companies shortlisted may bid for the second license even if they withdraw from the bidding groups. Bids close Friday.

It was not immediately clear why Ameritech and France Télécom were considering withdrawal.

Report Casts Doubt on ASEAN Plan

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The recent agreement by ASEAN trade ministers to form a six-nation free trade zone within 15 years "should be taken with grain of salt" as it is unlikely to affect trade patterns much, the Hong Kong-based Political & Economic Risk Consultancy said in a report released Monday.

The plan, announced by officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Kuala Lumpur on Oct. 8, "was a hybrid, committing member states to surprisingly little," the consultancy said. "ASEAN, already 24 years old, does not have a particularly impressive track record when it comes to promoting economic cooperation between member states."

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"The latest ASEAN agreement is unlikely to change the trade picture substantially," the report said.

The pact endorsed by the ASEAN ministers, which is to be refined into a more detailed package for approval by ASEAN heads of state at their summit in Singapore next January, aims to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods gradually and on a sector-by-sector basis over a 15-year period.

But the consultancy report said both the limited nature of the plan and strong national rivalries would inhibit its effectiveness.

> **The plan 'was a hybrid, committing member states to surprisingly little.'**
> **Political & Economic Risk Consultancy**

The ASEAN framework agreement covers only manufacturing and omits trade in agriculture or services, "thus sidestepping a minefield of conflicting interests regarding matters such as the development of the banking industry and the production of palm oil, rubber and other commodities," it said.

Even for manufacturing, Indonesia's refusal to cut tariffs on products from more developed ASEAN neighbors pushed the free-trade deadline beyond Thailand's proposed 10 years, it said.

It added that "national pride and self-interest" would continue to spur other ASEAN members to reduce Singapore's dominant middleman role in finance and exports.

While the ASEAN free trade zone was an attempt to counter perceived trade blocs in Europe and North America, the Hong Kong-based group added, "ASEAN's trade with the U.S., Europe and northeast Asia will remain far more significant than intra-ASEAN trade, not only because the progress of economic cooperation will be slow" but because ASEAN would "continue competing for the same markets."

Producer Nations Seek Talks on Rubber Prices

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — Producers are pressing for early renegotiation of the natural rubber price stabilization pact at a three-day meeting of the International Natural Rubber Organization council, which opened here Monday, officials said.

"Once a decision is made to seek early renegotiation of the current second International Natural Rubber Agreement, we will call for the setting up of a preparatory meeting to take discussions further," said Ahmad Farouk Ishak, controller of the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board.

Market analysts said the timing for renegotiation of a new agreement on rubber was now right, with conditions favoring producers because stocks were estimated at only 40,000 metric tons, well below the 370,000 tons when the pact was negotiated.

The rubber organization's council, which is composed of five exporting and 20 importing members as well as the European Community, will debate a paper drafted by the organization's secretariat on preparations for the talks at its current meeting, Mr. Farouk said.

Conference sources said International Natural Rubber Organization consumer member nations that were benefiting from current depressed prices might block efforts at starting early renegotiation of the current five-year agreement, due to expire at the end of 1993.

"It took us more than two years and four or five sessions before we could conclude negotiations on INRA II, so I think it would be wise for us to start preparations early," Mr. Farouk said.

Taiwan's Exports Buoyed by China And Hong Kong

Reuters

TAIPEI — Foreign orders for Taiwanese goods surged 13.2 percent in September from a year earlier, buoyed by an export boom to Hong Kong and China, the government announced Monday.

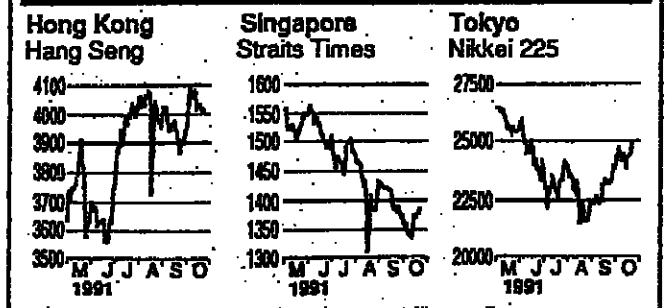
Export orders totaled $6.32 billion in September, compared with $5.58 billion in September 1990 and $6.39 billion in August this year, the Economics Ministry said.

Orders from Hong Kong, the main conduit for indirect trade between Taiwan and China, soared 46.6 percent from a year earlier to $920 million.

"The Hong Kong-mainland China axis has become very important for the growth of our foreign trade," a ministry official said.

Export orders from the United States, Taiwan's biggest market, totaled $2.31 billion, growing at an annual rate of 10.8 percent. Orders from Europe crept up 1.53 percent.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,998.74	4,015.91	-0.43
Singapore	Straits Times	1,387.84	1,377.98	+0.72
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,632.40	1,617.60	+0.91
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25,016.81	24,844.82	+0.69
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	514.99	516.60	-0.31
Bangkok	SET	630.80	619.34	+1.85
Seoul	Composite Stock	716.67	698.24	+2.64
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,296.56	4,391.47	-2.16
Manila	Composite	1,021.86	1,019.42	+0.24
Jakarta	Stock Index	231.20	233.45	-0.96
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,497.00	1,466.70	+2.07
Bombay	National Index	836.80	851.72	-1.75

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Shanghai Volkswagen Corp.**, owned jointly by **Volkswagen AG** and the Chinese state, will invest 2.5 billion yuan (about $464 million) to raise its output from 35,000 Santana models per year to 150,000 a year by 1995.
- **Hoechst AG** of Germany said it intended to list its securities on the **Tokyo Stock Exchange** by the end of this month.
- **MIM Holdings Ltd.**, an Australian mining company, reported net profit down 74 percent to 75.7 million Australian dollars ($60.3 million) for the year ended June 30.
- **Boeing Co.** of the United States and three Japanese companies — **Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd.** and **Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd.** — are discussing possible joint development of a 600-seat aircraft to operate early next century.
- **Evergo International Holdings Co.**, a property management company, posted a first-half profit of 92.6 million Hong Kong dollars ($11.9 million) after a loss of 9.8 million dollars in the year-ago period.
- **Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.** of Australia posted first-half net profit up 125 percent to 234.4 million but took a 277.5 million dollar charge due mainly to restructuring.
- **China National Offshore Oil Corp.** said foreign oil companies had invested $3 billion in underwater oil and gas exploration and drilling in China in the last 10 years.
- **Toshiba Corp.** of Japan said it had started full manufacture of memory chips in Europe, with initial manufacturing in Scotland by **Motorola** and assembly in Germany.

AFX, Reuters, AFP

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 21, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d – daily; w – weekly; b – bi-monthly; r – regularly; t – twice weekly; m – monthly.

ABACUS FUNDS
w Abacus Fund Ltd $ 3.87
b Abacus Geort.Fd. Mar 94 $ 8.94
b Abacus Geort.Fd. July 95 $ 9.38
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd $ 101.30
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 449, Amsterdam
w ABN AMRO Aandelenfonds Fl 81.14
w ABN AMRO America-Fd $ 30.77
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. Fl 61.36
w Aldollar $ 23.40
w Alrente Fl 190.20
w Asian Tigers Fund $ 30.25
w Columbia Securities Fl 125.09
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund $ 1312.72
w Trans Europe Fund $ $ 41.97
w Trans Europe Fund Fl Fl 79.84
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 27.4146
d AIG Japan Fund $ 106.9929
d AIG South East Asia Fd $ 102.7213
d High Life Fund Ecu 10.57
d UBZ Euro Optimizer Ecu 10.72
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $ $ 103.2680
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM DM 104.4944
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu Ecu 102.2168
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF SF 104.4905
ALFRED BERG
d Alfred Berg Norden $ 129.84
Alfred Berg Sicav
d Germany $ 117.86
d Global $ 133.14
d Netherlands $ 94.88
d North America $ 101.78
d Switzerland $ 90.74
d U.K. $ 99.59
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd
De Ruyterkade 62: Curacao NA 5999 617844
m Alpha Europe Fund Ecu 236.35
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd $ 155.03
m Alpha Global Fund $ 693.41
m Alpha Hedge Fund $ 350.06
m Alpha Japan Spec. Hse Fd $ 255.59
m Alpha Neutral $ 101.77
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd $ 301.63
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd $ 91.52
m Alpha Spec. Situation Fd $ 317.14
m Alpha Tiltdale Fund $ 136.44
m Carron-Alpha Hlth Care Fd $ 324.52
w Heisei-Japan Fund Y 13719.80
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurvilla $ 174.72
m Nicholas-Applegate Hse Fd $ 130.63
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd
w Arral American Grossl Fd $ 10.32
w Arral Asian Fund $ 153.23
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund $ 107.16
BA GATEWAY FUND
w Germany Fixed Income DM 104.14
w Belgium Fixed Income BF 11229.00
w US Dollar Fixed Income $ 114.86
w Int'l Portfolio A $ 104.96
w Int'l Portfolio B Ecu 106.00
w Japan Equity Y 10277.00
w Pacific Equity $ 91.54
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726414
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 11.86
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 12.77
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd (Sicav) $ 10.88
w Sterling Equity Fd (Sicav) £ 1.083
w Sterling Bd Fd (Sicav) £ 1.157
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD
LUXEMBOURG S.A.
b Eagle Fund LF 9484.00
b Government Secur. Fd $ 64.97
w Hispano Int'l Fund Ecu 71.77
w Leicom $ 1958.34
b Opportunities $ 950.97
b Optigest Conseiller Gen. DM 155.84
b Optigest Fixed Inc. DM 122.00
b Prifirst $ 525.08
b Prince-Fund DM 42.36
w Rente Plus BF 4804.00
f Select. Horizon FF FF 67538.03
b Star Convert. Fd Fl Fl 11557.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$ $ 105.12
d The Europe Japan Fund $ 9.25
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
w The Dragon Fund Sicav $ 99.11
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd $ 106.56
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units $ 149.54
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units $ 111.01
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units $ 103.58
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units $ 107.86
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. A $ 98.33
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. B $ 101.54
w IPNA - 3 $ 507.00
w Asian Growth Fund $ 32.86
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund Y 141.80
w Pacific Gold $ 11.44
w Asian Income Fund $ 8.91
w Himalayan Fund $ 10.48
w Manila Fund $ 8.27
w Malacca Fund $ 10.73
w The Siam Fund $ 19.06
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 21.025
w Oriental Venture Trust $ 40.168
w North American Fund $ 35.845
d Singap & Malay Trust $ 12.415
w Pacific Trust HK$ 28.850
d Tasman Fund $ 4.670
d Japan Fund $ 14.915
w Managed Trust $ 10.500
d Japan Warrant Fund $ 2.54
d Worldwide Growth Fund $ 9.73
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
w Daiwa Capital Eq. Fund $ 978.14
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1073.11
b Eco d'Or Ecu 72.97
b Source Sicav $ 13.40
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
w Intelbond Chf SF 79.85
w Intelsec Chf SF 173.20
w Swissfund Chf SF 99.97
w Universal Eurosec Ecu Ecu 96.97
w Universal Finasec Global FM 114.35
w Universal Intelbond $ A $ 16.56
w Universal Intelbond $ B $ 17.23
w Universal Intelbond FF A FF 108.96
w Universal Intelbond FF B FF 117.34
w Universal Intelsec $ A $ 14.30
w Universal Intelsec $ B $ 14.36
BARBULL
w BB Forex Ltd $ 1087.95
w BB Futures Ltd $ 1042.38
w BB Global BEF BF 1043.60
w BB Global Ltd CHF SF 10.80
w BB Global Ltd FRF FF 104.22
BNP-INTERFUNDS
BNP LUXEMBOURG
w Interbond Fund $ 222.96
w Interecu Fund A Ecu 150.47
w Interecu Fund B Ecu 1113.08
INTER CASH
f Franco Capital FF 13424.10
f Franco Monetaire FF 12023.17
f Franco Securite FF 14125.71
f Inter Cash DM DM 2254.42
f Inter Cash Ecu Ecu 1599.05
f Inter Cash FRF FF 16486.36
f Inter Cash GBP £ 1238.54
f Inter Cash US$ $ 1151.13
f Inter Cash Yen Y 150432.00
INTER OPTIMUM
w BEF/LUF BF 81130.00
w Multidevises DM DM 2343.77
w US$ $ 1145.50
w FRF FF 12638.77
INTER STRATEGIE
w France FF 9984.84
w Europe du Nord £ 1022.42
w Europe du Centre DM 2035.46
w Europe du Sud Ecu 973.92
w Japon Y 132288.00
w Amerique du Nord $ 1192.16
w Sud-Est Asiatique $ 810.95
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
w DM DM 35.8921
w GBP £ 14.1427
w US$ $ 12.5820
INTER EQUITY
w Australia Class $ 10.82
w European Class $ 9.48
w French Offer $ 16.97
w North American Offer $ 12.40
w Pacific Offer $ 15.94
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
d $ Money Market $ 14.76
d Non-$ Money Market DM 25.59
d $ Bond $ 15.60
d Non-$ Bond DM 34.76
d European Equities $ 9.49
d Global Equity $ 10.17
d Global Bond $ 16.43
d Global Bond & Equity $ 15.82
d Pacific Equities $ 11.52
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs $ 5.48
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
w Fructilux Actions Euro Ecu 1168.57
w Fructilux Actions Fses FF 7712.43
d Fructilux Court Terme FF 6942.47
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro Ecu 1268.10
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses FF 6040.49
CALLANDER
w Callander Emer. Growth $ 133.85
w Callander F-Asset $ 98.44
w Callander F-Austria AS 1218.63
w Callander F-Spanish Pta 8728.00
w Callander Swiss Growth SF 129.36
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Int'l Fund $ 97.78
w Capital Italia SA $ 34.12
CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CFI Court Terme FF 142553.32
w CFI Long Terme FF 1260409.92
CIC GROUP
d Obicic Court Terme FF 13800.71
d Obicic Monetaire FF 13749.92
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71
d Citiavest Guardian $ $ 1119.47
d Citiavest Guardian Euro Ecu 1281.51
d Citiavest Mngd Growth $ 1256.01
d Citiavest Mngd Grth Euro Ecu 1124.96
d Citiavest Selector $ 1015.14
d Citicurrencies US$ $ 131.35
d Citicurrencies Managed $ 135.32
d Citicurrencies STG £ 155.44
d Citicurrencies DEM DM 118.61
d Citicurrencies YEN Y 11374.00
d Citiport N.A. Equity $ 204.95
d Citiport Japan Equity Y 5999.00
d Citiport UK Equity £ 117.11
d Citiport IAPEC $ 145.82
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity Ecu 128.80
d Citiport Eomec $ 83.98
d Citiport German DM 74.73
d Citiport Swiss SF 88.42
d Citiport French Equity FF 1158.84
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond $ 136.58
d Citiport Euro Bond Ecu 121.93
d Citiport Pacific Bond Y 12083.00
CITITRUST
w US $ Equities $ 235.97142
w US $ Bonds $ 14.4598
w US $ Money Market $ 14.5429
w Citilond $ 987.53960
w Citiperformance Ptfl A $ 10.04435
w Citiperformance Ptfl B $ 10.03092
m The Good Earth Fund $ 14.69738
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 655, Jersey 0534 27267
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term $ 11.81
w Bond : Ecu Multicurr. Ecu 10.78
w Equity : United Kingdom £ 7.74
CRAGNOTTI & PARTNERS
w C & P Futures I Fund $ 1022.40
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees FF 187.16
d Actions Nord-Americaines $ 19.09
d Actions Japonaises Y 2829.54
d Actions Anglaises £ 12.33
d Actions Allemandes DM 31.85
d Actions Francaises FF 111.31
d Actions Esp. & Port. Pta 2463.82
d Actions Italiennes Lit 26459.21
d Actions Bassin Med. Ecu 17.22
d Actions Bassin Pacifique $ 14.53
d Actions Europeennes Ecu 15.43
d Actions Agro-Aliment. FF 122.22
d Actions Sect. Comm. FF 102.89
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees FF 114.36
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d Oblig Europeennes Ecu 17.43
d Oblig Haut Rendement FF 17.99
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red. FF 115.08
d Oblig Convert. Intern. FF 121.04
d Court Terme Ecu Ecu 17.49
d Court Terme US$ $ 14.28
d Court Terme FF FF 115.75
CREDIT COMMERCIAL de FRANCE
w CM Actibonds $ 26.26
w CM Global Growth $ 10.07
w Elysees Monetaire FF 72083.38
d Europe Prest. Fund A Ecu 9.18
d Europe Prest. Fund B Ecu 11.14
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds SF 77.301
d Bond Valor Swf SF 96.407
d Bond Valor US-Dollar $ 121.196
d Bond Valor D-Mark DM 107.077
d Bond Valor Yen Y 10824.687
d Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 102.114
d Convert Valor Swf SF 143.022
d Convert Valor US-Dollar $ 193.325
d CSF International SF 138.342
d Actions Suisses SF 548.557
d Europa-Valor SF 209.938
d Energie-Valor SF 149.600
d Canasec SF 327.772
d Ussec SF 710.706
d Pacific-Valor SF 144.090
d CS Gold Valor $ 116.251
d CS Tiger Fund $ 980.495
d CS Ecu Bond A Ecu 103.396
d CS Ecu Bond B Ecu 130.620
d CS Gulden Bond A Fl 107.372
d CS Gulden Bond B Fl 121.303
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A Pta 22842.700
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B Pta 23451.400
d CS Euro Finance Fd A DM 218.845
d CS Euro Finance Fd B DM 218.845
d CS Prime Bond A DM 93.714
d CS Prime Bond B DM 112.456
d CS Europa Bond A DM 254.217
d CS Europa Bond B DM 300.355
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 SF 105.464
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 DM 107.390
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 Ecu 108.342
d CS Euro Blue Chips A DM 227.727
d CS Euro Blue Chips B DM 242.858
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A $ 105.071
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B $ 128.952
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A DM 99.584
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B DM 124.929
d CS Money Market Fd $ $ 1447.218
d CS Money Market Fd DM DM 1445.984
d CS Money Market Fd £ £ 1959.425
d CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 132872.160
d CS Money Market Fd C$ C$ 1128.976
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu Ecu 1119.437
d CS Money Market Fd SF SF 5011.585
d CS Money Market Fd HFl Fl 1002.454
d CS Money Market Fd Lit Lit 1003948.000
d CS Money Market Fd FF FF 5013.115
d CS Osta-Protec A DM 266.743
d CS North American Fd A/B $ 231.685
d CS UK Fund A/B £ 102.869
d CS France Fund A/B FF 996.451
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey
w Islamic Mngd Fund Ltd $ 990.40
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + DM 43.44
d Int'l Rentenfond + DM 79.26
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd
1-3 Sale St, St Helier : 0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND
d Capital $ 24.112
d Income $ 15.348 *
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term $ 34.3499
ECU FUTURES PLC (44 71 228 2811)
d Ecu Plc Ocean Fund $ 1.34
d Ecu Plc Oil Fund $ 0.95
d Ecu Plc Rowden Fund $ 1.11
EUROFLEX LIMITED
w Europe A Fl 10.40
w North America A Fl 11.02
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd
w Malsera Y 119124.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1908.14
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged $ 12.29
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged $ 11.84
d Conv. Securities Ptfl $ 8.58
d Discovery Fund $ 19.19
d Dollars Saving Trust $ 190.07
d Far East Fund $ 72.67
d Fid. Amer. Assets $ 164.71
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com. $ 99.16
m Fid. Amer. Values IV $ 133038.00
d Fid. Australia Fund $ 17.85
d Frontier Fund $ 30.01
d Global Ind Fund $ 14.11
d Global Selection Fund $ 12.34
d International Fund $ 15.96
d New Europe Fund $ 8.77
d Orient Fund $ 111.86
d Pacific Fund $ 340.68
d Special Growth Fund $ 34.54
d World Fund $ 80.72
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd $ 1.5737
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge I $ 111.21
w Gaia Hedge II $ 228.30
w Gaia Hedge III $ 36.94
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd SF 92.51
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I $ 79.97
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II $ 81.40
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2514640
d GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1293.80
d GAM (CH) Pacific SF 2025.00
d GAM (CH) America SF 1795.00
d GAM (CH) Europe SF 77.80
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.
d GAM Tradition SF 885.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
65, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd
d American Fund $ 1.738
d Canadian Fund C$ 0.8061
d British Fund £ 2.402
d European Fund DM 5.487
d Eastern European Fd DM 2.839
d Asia Pacific Fund $ 2.163
d Japan Fund Y 409.4
d Australasian Fund $ 0.3409
d Global Resources Fund $ 0.8742
d Emerging Markets Fund $ 1.090
d International Growth £ 3.074
d Sterling Bond £ 1.084
d Ecu Bond Fund Ecu 0.9855
d International Bond £ 1.257
d Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.47
d US$ Deposit $ 1.031
d Sterling Deposit £ 1.884
d French Franc Deposit FF 10.52
d Swiss Franc Deposit SF 3.226
d DM Deposit DM 3.254
d Yen Deposit Y 573.7
d Austr. Dollar Deposit AS 1.040
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 18/10/91
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470
Fax : (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d Deutsche Mark Bond DM 5.22
d Diverbond SF 2.61
d Dollar Bond $ 2.16
d European Bond Ecu 1.07
d French Franc Bond FF 10.14
d Global Bond $ 2.18
d Sterling Bond £ 0.89
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d Developing Markets $ 2.38
d Europe Ecu 1.10
d France FF 10.25
d Germany DM 4.61
d International $ 2.16
d Japan Y 274.00
d Natural Resources $ 2.14
d North America $ 2.28
d Pacific $ 2.22
d Singapore/Malaysia SG$ 4.86
d Switzerland SF 2.56
d United Kingdom £ 1.20
RESERVE FUNDS
d Deutsche Mark Reserve DM 5.24
d Dollar Reserve $ 2.06
d French Franc Reserve FF 10.51
d Sterling Reserve £ 1.08
d Yen Reserve Y 267.00
GEFINOR FUNDS
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530
w East Investment Fund $ 378.97
w Scottish World Fund £ 216.9554
w State St. American $ 204.09
GENERALE BANK
(See also Interselex Group)
d Rentinvest $ 39.35
d Capital Rentinvest $ 150.06
d Rentinbel Distribution LF 9842.00
d Rentinbel Capitalisation LF 12474.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd.
w (B) Genesee Short $ 74.83
w (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 119.34
w (E) Genesee Balanced $ 105.73
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
11 Athol St,Douglas,I.of Man 44-624-626037
w GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 140.82
w GAM America Inc. $ 204.74
w GAM Australia Inc. $ 130.14
w GAM ASEAN Inc. $ 184.87
w GAM Boston Inc. $ 326.11
w GAM Selection Inc. $ 434.35
w GAM European Inc. $ 91.20
w GAM Europe Fund $ 78.11
w GAM France-Val Inc. SF 193.50
w GAM Francs Inc. FF 1496.78
w GAM Global Fund $ 107.72
w GAM High Yield Inc. $ 118.34
w GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 256.50
w GAM International Inc. $ 130.09
w GAM Japan Inc. $ 687.36
w GAM North America Fund $ 121.30
w GAM Money Mkts $ $ 101.61
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £ £ 103.07
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF SF 102.30
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM DM 102.48
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen Y 10139.00
w GAM Mill-Mar Fd Inc Allocs $ 114.33
w GAM MilliMar Fd IncGenEcs $ 118.42
w GAM Mill-Mar Fd Trading $ 114.83
w GAM Mill-Mar Deferred Cl $ 112.66
w GAM Overseas Inc. $ 98.38
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 137.71
w GAM Pacific Inc. $ 387.45
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc. $ 141.81
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc. $ 231.89
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd SF 99.35
w GAM Value Inc. $ 94.15
w GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 418.76
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 243.22
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc. SF 110.01
w GAM Americana Fonds DM 100.36
w GAM Orient Funds DM 101.67
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc. DM 117.09
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc. DM 114.37
w GAM Univ. Dollar Acc. $ 108.76
w GAM Univ. Dollar Inc. $ 106.59
w GAM U.S. Inc. $ 207.01
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 163.57
w GAM UT Inc. $ 457.25
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord. $ 122.20
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe. $ 149.29
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF SF 83.50
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen Y 12263.00
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM DM 95.67
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £ £ 128.56
w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd £ 175.46
w G&M Compagnie Inc. $ 251.96
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 222 44 44)
d G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 39.21
d G.T. Asia Fund $ 19.41
d G.T. Australia Fund $ 28.21
d G.T. Barry Japan Fund $ 30.22
d G.T. Biotech/Health Fd $ 28.36
d G.T. Bond Fund $ 17.62
d G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.17
d G.T. Dollar Fund $ 22.36
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd $ 11.93
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd $ 31.45
d G.T. Europe Fund $ 31.10
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd $ 17.20
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 35.17
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 12.46
w G.T. Investment Fund $ 14.48
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd $ 12.13
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd $ 14.05
w G.T. Korea Fund $ 6.40
w G.T. Latin America Fd $ 15.72
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd $ 28.61
r G.T. Technology Fund $ 45.70
d G.T. UK Small Companies £ 7.28
w G.T. US Small Companies $ 16.42
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
d Crossbow (For East) SF 15.07
d CSF (Balanced) SF 41.46
d European Equity Fund DM 18.15
d Int'l Bond Fund $ 13.54
d Int'l Currency US $ 27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd $ 30.08
d ITF Fd (Technology) $ 15.92
d O'seas Fd (N. America) $ 58.61
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
d IAM Flexible Fund Ecu 77.59
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A FF 662.86
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B DM 219.20
w IAM Bonds Fd-Japon C Y 11040.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I FF 518.45
w IAM Europe Luxe Ecu 86.08
w IAM Europe du Sud Ecu 83.15
INTERSELEX GROUP
d Int. America Sicav $ 18.70
d Int. Belgo Sicav BF 2730.00
d Int. Europa Sicav LF 6167.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav $ 184.46
d Int. World Distr. Sicav $ 99.97
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey
Tel: 44 534 73114
d Maximum Income Fund £ 1.0100 *
d Dollar Mngd Curr $ 14.9300
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl $ 2.2680
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl £ 1.7320
d Pioneer Markets $ 3.1710
d UK Growth £ 1.1950
d Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.8490
d Sterling Mngd Curr £ 17.8500 *
d Japan Dollar Port. Fund $ 3.3440
d Jersey Gilt £ 0.7844
d Okasan Global Strat $ 17.7180
d Asia Super Growth Fund $ 12.0580
d Nippon Warrant Fund $ 7.0500
d Asia Tiger Warrant $ 1.5100
d European Warrant $ 2.0300
d Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.4800
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth $ 5.8100
d American Enterprise $ 7.3300
d Asia Tiger Growth $ 5.3100
d Dollar Reserve $ 5.1000
d European Growth $ 4.5900
d European Enterprise $ 5.5900
d Global Emerging Markets $ 5.4800
d Global Growth $ 5.6400
d Nippon Enterprise $ 6.7400
d Nippon Growth $ 4.5300
d North American Warrant $ 6.6400
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.) $ 43.63
w Class B (Global Equity) $ 10.53
w Class C (Global Bond) $ 10.92
w Class D (Ecu Bond) Ecu 10.46
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
d JF ASEAN Trust $ 20.08
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr. $ 12.70
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr. $ 11.02
d JF Hong Kong Trust $ 91.71
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. Y 63171.00
d JF Japan Trust Y 17010.00
d JF Malaysia Trust $ 8.47
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr. $ 84.81
d JF Thailand Trust $ 10.10
JOHN GOVETT MANT (I.O.M.) LTD
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 20
w Govett Man. Futures £ 13.24
w Govett $ Gear. Curr. $ 14.56
JULIUS BAER GROUP
d Baerbond SF 942.00
d Conbar SF 1736.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund DM 999.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund $ 1184.00
d Emerging Europe Fund DM 102.80
d Equibaer America $ 2059.00
d Equibaer Europe SF 1525.00
d Europe Bond Fund Ecu 115.10
d Liquibaer SF 2670.00
d Multiadviser Forex Fd $ 93037.00
d SFR - BAER SF 1009.00
d Stockbar SF 2083.00
d Swissbar SF 2897.00
KIDDER, PEABODY
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd $ 1632.46
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund $ 1046.40
b Stonehenge Ltd $ 1276.58
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd $ 861.47
b The Krieger Curr. Fd Ltd $ 947.00
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
d British Fund Ecu 2.89
d Emerging Asia Fund Ecu 1.63
d European Fund Ecu 1.79
d International Ecu 1.81
d Japanese Fund Ecu 1.81
d Kansallis World Fund FM 11.52
d North American Fund Ecu 2.30
d Pacific Fund Ecu 1.74
d Sicav Dollar Bond $ 1.84
d Sicav Intnl Bond Ecu 1.97
d Sicav Sterling Bond £ 1.91
LATIR AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd
Tel : London 071 428 7234
w Argentinian Invest Co Sicav $ 32.73
w Brazilian Invest Co Sicav $ 16.69
w Mexican Invest Co Sicav $ 25.95
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
w Java Fund $ 4.99
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Deals 41-22-3073280/Inquir. 41-22-3073210
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar + $ 117.20
w Lloyds Int'l Europe + SF 181.90
w Lloyds Int'l Growth + SF 209.60
w Lloyds Int'l Income + SF 279.50
w Lloyds Int'l N. America + $ 191.80
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific + SF 172.30
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd
m Deutschemark Class DM 17.00
m Sterling Class £ 4.77
m US Dollar Class $ 7.79
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd
m Malabar Int'l Fund $ 11.86
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
m Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 42.57
m Mint Limited - Income $ 14.18
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 23.15
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 28.67
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.80
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 14.97
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 12.28
m Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 112.27
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 107.86
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.62
m Alobal Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd $ 101.48
m Athena Diversified Fut $ 9.77
m Athena Guaranteed Fut $ 9.75
d Athena Guaranteed Curr $ 10.20
MERRILL LYNCH
d Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
d Iberia Portfolio $ 9.53
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A $ 18.21
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B $ 18.13
d USA Income Portfolio $ 9.38
d US Federal Securities Fd
d Category A $ 9.85
d Category B $ 10.37
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A $ 11.62
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B $ 11.42
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
d Australian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A AS 14.94
d Category B AS 14.98
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A C$ 11.97
d Category B C$ 11.97
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl
d Category A DM 10.86
d Category B DM 10.86
d Pound Sterling Ptfl
d Category A £ 12.40
d Category B £ 12.38
d US Dollar Ptfl
d Category A $ 12.22
d Category B $ 12.27
d Yen Portfolio
d Category A Y 1098.00
d Category B Y 1098.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.15
d Class B $ 10.96
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 11.98
d Class B $ 11.86
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.42
d Class B $ 9.14
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.49
d Class B $ 10.37
MULTIMANAGER N.V.
w European Curr. Bond Fd Ecu 10.69
w European Growth Fd Ecu 11.35
w Yen Bond Fund Y 1038.00
w Japanese Growth Fd Y 1038.00
w Forex Fund $ 9.87
w American Growth Fd $ 10.64
m Emerging Markets Fd $ 13.83
m Futures Fd $ 9.73
NIMARBEN
w Class A $ 223.09
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam
w NMB Dutch Fund Fl 41.70
d NMB Euromix Growth Fd LF 2377.00
d NMB Real Estate Fund Fl 37.80
w The Brazil Fund $ 1.3130
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 6.17
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
d Nomura Gulf Fund $ 8.72
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
w Multicurrency $ 26.57
w Dollar medium Term $ 20.09
w Dollar Long Term $ 17.89
w Japanese Yen Y 3944.00
w Pound Sterling £ 19.82
w Deutsche Mark DM 14.38
w Dutch Florin Fl 14.36
w HY Euro Currencies Ecu 12.28
w Swiss Franc SF 11.01
w US Dollar Short Term $ 11.45
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay Ecu 10.75
w Swiss Multicurrency SF 13.59
w European Currency Ecu 17.19
w Belgian Franc BF 105.89
w Convertible $ 11.97
w French Franc FF 121.49
w Swiss Multi-Dividend SF 9.44
w Canadian Dollar C$ 10.93
w Dutch Florin Multi Fl 12.41
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay SF 10.36
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI
c/o OCM, 11 Av. Friedland 75008 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-45339038 Fax: 33-1-42567807
w Finsbury Group $ 159.59
w Olympia Securite SF SF 140.20
w Olympia Securite US$ $ 100.85
w Winch. Capital $ 102.10
w Winch. Frontier $ 292.65
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star $ 107.39 *
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison Ecu 1119.83
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D Ecu 1308.72
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F Ecu 1311.63
w Winch. Hldg US$ $ 16.22
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd $ 15.35
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT
6 Front St. Hamilton,Bermuda(809 295-4000)
w Optima Fund $ 13.95
w Optima Futures Fund $ 10.55
w Optima Short Fund $ 9.40
PARIBAS-GROUP
d Cortexa International $ 113.27
d Europhenix Ecu 187.18
d Luxor $ 8.02
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B $ 148.83
d Parinter Bond Fund $ 15.55
d Parinter Fund $ 222.15
w Parvest Obli-DM A DM 1228.48
w Parvest Obli-DM B DM 1471.98
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A $ 1173.48
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B $ 1510.36
d Parvest Obli-Franc A FF 1431.36
d Parvest Obli-Franc B FF 1551.36
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A Fl 976.99
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B Fl 1229.76
d Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 120.29
w Parvest Obli-Yen A Y 108472.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B Y 131862.00
PERMAL GROUP
b Drakkar Growth $ 2444.39
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd Ecu 1380.39
b Media Ltd $ 1066.32
b Nascal Ltd $ 1454.98
w Upayka Ltd $ 274.75
b Value N.V. $ 2067.87
PICTET & CIE - GROUP
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH) SF 438.85
b Eur. Opportunity (Lux) Ecu 101.23
b Euroval (Lux) Ecu 167.71
b Global Value (Lux) Quant. Ecu 125.76
m Intl Small Cap (IOM) $ 315.60
m Emerging Markets Fund Ecu 96.62
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 29.76
w Asian Selection Fd N.V. Fl 52.00
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 32.43
w Environment Growth Fund Fl 53.45
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V. Fl 57.29
w Japan Diversified Fund $ 47.49
w Leveraged Cap Hold $ 435.72
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 234.01
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF) $ 304.74
d Conqueror $ 89.68
d Portal Futures $ 125.54
d Apex Fund Ltd. $ 109.52
d Rainbow $ 125.52
d Emerald Futures Ltd. $ 99.34
d Harmonic Futures Ltd. $ 95.27
d Vicaray Futures Ltd $ 257.20
d Prometheus Fund $ 104.17
PUTNAM
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 34.15
d Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust $ 28.84
d Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 14.82
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.15
d Putnam Int'l Fund $ 12.39
PYRFORD, SWITZ (038) 25 17 25
w Pyrford Australian AS 96.80
w Pyrford Int'l SF 95.50
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
d Robeco Fl 101.60
d Rolinco Fl 101.70
d Rorento Fl 69.80
d Rodamco Fl 57.00
d RG America Fund Fl 102.20
d RG Europe Fund Fl 97.80
d RG Pacific Fund Fl 101.20
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea) $ 178.76
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
w RBC British Fund Ltd + £ 5.109 *
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd + C$ 13.69 *
w RBC European Fund + £ 11.63
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd + $ 37.59 *
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd + $ 14.08
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund + $ 5.11
w RBC Mngd Currency Fd + $ 43.96
w RBC North America Fd + $ 15.77
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS
w Republic (Gscy) $ Inc Fd $ 10.08
w Republic GAM Fund $ 107.38
w Republic GAM Growth $ 102.49
w Republic GAM Pacific $ 99.98
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
w Equity Int'l Acc $ 14.28
w Equity Int'l Inc $ 12.32
w Equity Global $ 1.34
w Equity Far East $ 2.21
w Equity Gold $ 0.72
w Equity Japan Y 122.00
w Equity Nordic $ 1.33
w Equity U.K. £ 1.31
w Equity Continental Europe $ 1.36
w Equity Mediterranean $ 0.96
w Equity North America $ 1.64
w Bond Int'l Acc $ 10.20
w Bond Int'l Inc $ 7.20
w High Income Acc $ 1.41
w High Income Inc $ 1.03
w Bond Sweden SKr 13.18
w Bond DEM DM 1.03
w Bond Dollar $ 1.18
w Multicurrency $ 1.40
w Enskilda Int'l Bond $ 108.48
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
d Asia Fund $ 418.42
d Btw Category A $ 15.83
d Btw Category B $ 34.39
SOGELUX FUND (SF)
w SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 13.89
w SF Bonds B Germany DM 25.13
w SF Bonds C France FF 100.71
w SF Bonds E G.B. £ 9.89
w SF Bonds F Japan Y 1805.00
w SF Bonds G Europe Ecu 14.07
w SF Bonds H World Wide $ 14.47
w SF Bonds J Belgium BF 652.00
w SF Eq. K North America $ 13.97
w SF Eq. L W. Europe Ecu 13.29
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1455.00
w SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 12.77
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines $ 10.61
w SF Eq. R World Wide $ 12.91
w SF Short Term S France FF 136.84
w SF Short Term T Eur Ecu 13.38
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)
w S.I.F. France Capital FF 1053.75
w S.I.F. France Distrib FF 1053.75
w S.I.F. GB Capital £ 119.86
w S.I.F. GB Distrib £ 119.86
w S.I.F. Japan Capital Y 13805.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib Y 13805.00
w S.I.F. US Capital $ 179.90
w S.I.F. US Distrib $ 179.90
w S.I.F. World Capital $ 137.13
w S.I.F. World Distrib $ 137.13
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
w SAM Diversified Inc $ 114.12
w SAM Strategy Inc $ 98.17
m Alpha SAM Inc $ 99.73
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg
w Neptune Maritime Fund $ 7.51
b SHB Bond Fund $ 50.83
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh $ 13.85
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany DM 8.69
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh $ 11.76
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh $ 49.46
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan Y 517.00
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh $ 18.37
d Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh $ 4.61
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Asa Sh $ 10.81
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds SKr 1100.93
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)
d SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1127.00
d SBC Bond Portfolio - C$ C$ 104.53
d SBC Bond Portfolio - Ecu Ecu 102.10
d SBC Bond Portfolio - FF FF 511.33
d SBC DM Short A/B DM 1092.95
d SBC Euro Stock Ecu 160.00
d SBC Global Ecu Growth Ecu 1002.89
d SBC Global Ecu Yield Ecu 1003.73
d SBC Global SF Growth SF 1002.57
d SBC Global SF Yield SF 1004.37
d SBC Global US$ Growth $ 1002.70
d SBC Global US$ Yield $ 1005.32
d SBC MMF - £ £ 2367.63
d SBC MMF - C$ C$ 4094.44
d SBC MMF - DFl Fl 6149.96
d SBC MMF - Ecu Ecu 3059.40
d SBC MMF - FF FF 28526.49
d SBC MMF - Lit Lit 4121794.00
d SBC MMF - SF SF 5108.85
d SBC MMF - US - Dollar $ 6671.66
d SBC MMF - Yen Y 550034.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A SF 1019.55
d SBC Sfr Bond B SF 1128.90
d America Valor $ 313.82
d Anglo Valor £ 194.42
d Asia Portfolio SF 528.08
d Convert Bond Selection SF 97.83
d D-Mark Bond Selection DM 110.50
d Dollar Bond Selection $ 141.79
d Ecu Bond Selection Ecu 103.49
d Florin Bond Selection Fl 115.06
d France Valor FF 1724.01
d Germania Valor DM 430.73
d Gold Portfolio SF 341.36
d Iberia Valor Pta 47178.00
d Ital Valor Lit 359934.00
d Japan Valor Y 29970.00
d Sterling bond Selection £ 111.35
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection SF 102.76
d Swissvalor SF 363.00
d Universal Bond Selection SF 79.75
d Universal Fund SF 107.58
d Yen Bond Selection Y 11181.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd $ 8.86
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
GROWTH PORTFOLIO
d Class A-1 $ 9.76
d Class A-2 $ 10.96
d Class A-3 $ 10.20
d Class B-1 $ 9.57
d Class B-2 $ 10.77
INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.91
d Class B $ 10.84
TERMINVEST Tel : 40.70.92.00
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units $ 108.86
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd $ 113.20
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £ 9.25
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM DM 26.92
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £ £ 4.35
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM DM 12.27
d Eastern Crusader Fund $ 7.79
d Thornton Jpn. Opp. Fd $ 7.61
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd $ 27.84
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 10.84
d Thor. Lat. Dragon Fd Ltd $ 18.44
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd $ 22.26
d Thornton Phill. Redev. Fd $ 19.28
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd $ 28.01
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
d Thailand $ 7.35
d Malaysia $ 8.17
d Indonesia $ 5.20
THORNTON TAIWAN FUND
d Equity Income $ 9.55
d Equity Growth $ 9.97
d Liquidity $ 10.00
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich
d B - Fund SF 1818.19
w E - Fund SF 544.12
d J - Fund SF 373.98
d M - Distribution SF 99.83
d M - Fund SF 1082.55
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.10
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
d Amca American Shares SF 43.00
d Bond-Invest SF 63.25
d Brit-Invest Shares SF 823.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds DM 193.70
d Dollar-Invest Bonds $ 113.40
d ESPAC Spanish Shares SF 207.50
d Eurit SF 339.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares SF 284.50
d Francit Shares SF 198.00
d Germac Shares SF 222.00
d Globinvest Shares SF 188.50
d Gold Invest Shares SF 195.00
d Holland-Invest Shares SF 244.00
d Itac Shares SF 185.00
d Japan-Invest Shares SF 1251.00
d Sima (Stock Price) SF 231.50
d Skandinavien-Invest SF 233.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest £ 1063.07
d Yen-Invest Bonds Y 81829.00
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
d Universal Cdn. Equity C$ 9.57
d Universal Pacific C$ 8.67
d Universal American C$ 9.22
d Universal Cdn. Resource C$ 4.03
d Universal Global C$ 6.16
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd C$ 15.59

Other Funds
r Acticroissance FF 504.86
d Actifinance Int'l $ 1022.31
w Actifutures Ltd $ 946.44
w Actigestion FF 1180.44
w Activest Int'l FF 27.82
m Advanced Strategies $ 109.20
w Aquila International Fund $ 249.73
m Arbitin Investment $ 997.77
b Arlaon $ 4240.74
d Asia Oceania Fund $ 9.11
m Associated Investors Inc. $ 811.15
b Atlantic Fund $ 74.25
r Australia Fund $ 19.52
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1 $ 957.87
w BDD Inv. Fund-Ecu Bonds Ecu 5797.03
w BDD Inv. Fund-Ecu Cash Ecu 5307.74
w BDD Inv. Fund-US$ Bonds $ 5003.91
w BDD Inv. Fund-US$ Cash $ 5804.15
w BEM International $ 6.93
w Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 108.55
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd $ 23.29
d CB German Index Fund DM 114.35
w CMI Investment Fund $ 1431.08
d Colbert Croissance FF 74.28
d Colbert Finances FF 122899.72
d Colbert Tresor FF 1251.79
w Convert. Fd Int'l A Certs $ 18.63
w Convert. Fd Int'l B Certs $ 64.65
w Cowen Enterprise Fd N.V. $ 1048.96
w Cumber Int'l N.V. $ 270.85
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 24.24
w D.G.C. $ 229.83
d Daiwa Japan Fund Y 7264.00
d Dreyfus America Fund $ 21.28
w Dumelux Amerique $ 1035.04
w Dumelux Asie Pacifique $ 1035.04
w Dumelux Bonds Plus $ 1027.84
w Dumelux Europe Ecu 1075.34
w Dumelux France FF 6428.34
w Dumelux Opportunity $ 1035.04
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 791.12
w Eos Overseas Fund Ltd $ 1248.08
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A BF 8524.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B BF 8534.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus A FF 882.56
d Emi France Ind. Plus B FF 882.56
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m Enigma Currency Fd $ 21.13
w Espir. Sto Inv M Ecu Bd Fd Ecu 104.26
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w Esprit Sicav Ecu 1171.76
d Eurosud FF 1015.26
d Europe 1992 $ 9.69
d Europe Obligations Ecu 93.31
w F.I.T. Fund FF FF 726.62
w F.M.P. Portfolio $ 0.5483
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd $ 170.95
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd $ 233.45
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd $ 64.55
m Falum Fund $ 745.86
w First Eagle Fund $ 3964.40
w First Ecu Ltd Ecu 84.58
m First Frontier Funds $ 69.15
w FL Trust Switzerland SF 94.44
d Fondilalia $ 79.78
w Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 152.85
d Force Cash DM Sicav DM 5393.59
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav Ecu 2771.95
d Forexfund Limited $ 8.80
w Formula Selection Fd SF 82.82
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd DM 154.18
d Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 41.25
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd $ 1122.37
w George V Inv. Bond F. $ 22.42
m German Sel. Associates DM 1751.28
d Global Futures Mgt Ltd $ 1009.65
w Gonnord SF 25.55
d Green Line France FF 675.80
m Guaranteed Capital Imm 94 LF 514527.00
w Hasenbichler Com AG $ 1607.00
w Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 489.81
w Hentsch T.F. SF 10531.00
w Hestia Fund $ 163.55
w Horizon Fund FF 10835.95
w Ibex Holdings Ltd SF 191.49
w IFDC Japan Fund Y 27331.00
r ILA-IGB $ 1.55
r ILA-IGS $ 9.94
w Infinity Fund $ 117.6590
r Int'l Securities Fund Ecu 27.74
m Interface Fund Ltd $ 159.46
d Interfund SA $ 43.32
w Intermarket Fund $ 499.88
w Intersec - KBI $ 3714.88
d Investa DWS DM 71.92
m Investmentor Fund $ 104.64
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund $ 9.99
w Japan Pacific Fund $ 225.40
m Japan Selection Asses Y 8935.00
w Japan Selection Fund $ 218.51
w JJ Placement FF 13316.92
w JWH Worldwide Fund $ 10.71
w Kenmar Guaranteed $ 9.44
w Kenmar Int'l - B $ 10420.00
w Kenmar L/C $ 7.80
m Key Hedge Fund Inc $ 117.31
d KML-II H. Yield $ 431.00
w Korea Growth Trust $ 32.46
w LACO International $ 5.73
w Lead Sicav $ 986.32
w Leumi Val. Francaises FF 1818.54
m London Portfolio Services $ 9.92
w Luxfund $ 185.03
m Lynx Sel. Holdings SF 123.37
w M I Multi-strategy $ 1056.87
w M.Kingdon Offshore, N.V. $ 9.68
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd $ 736.49
w Mat Growth ESCF DM 18.65
w Mat Growth USCF $ 11.79
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd $ 9565.94
m Maverick Limited $ 252942.93
w MBE Japan Fund LF 2173.00
m MCM Int. Limited $ 148.39
d Mediolanum Selective Fd $ 35.69
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd $ 2227.50
d NCA Fund $ 18.20
d New Millennium Fut. Ltd $ 890.75
d Newbank Debentures $ 1234.00
w Nippon Fund $ 109.80
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 18.51
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 189.37
w NMT Citadel Bond SF 122.49
m NMT Nostec Portfolio $ 147.47
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd $ 15.81
w Naveurope - KBL Ecu 2792.63
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Senso SH $ 9.99
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Tetryx SH SF 9.83
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd $ 11.00
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb. $ 136.19
w Optimum Fund $ 1460.59
m Overlook Performance $ 1516.25
d Pacific Nies Fund $ 6.42
d PAM Futures Trad $ 320.76
m Pan European Futures Ltd $ 4613.85
m PAN International Ltd $ 185.51
w Pancurri Inc. $ 165.35
m Paragon Fund Limited $ 18.52
w Pluriassion FF 98.09
w Plurivest International $ 117.42
d Precision Fd Ltd $ 80.31
d Premier Futures Ltd $ 1104.01
d Profitrent S.A. DM 1127.58
w Pupel-Mabe Barclays Pac $ 168.45
w Pulsar LDC Debt Fd $ 119.7469
w Quantum Fund N.V. $ 19534.21
m Quark Int'l Trad Prog $ 9879.007
w Quasar Fund N.V. $ 131.46
w RM Futures Fund Sicav $ 19726.63
d SAGA Court Terme FF 1292.21
d SAGA France FF 446.47
d SAGA Long T. Capital FF 1193.43
d SAGA Perspectives FF 1032.44
d SAGA Premiere FF 1277.34
w Sailor's Int'l Equity Ecu 1008.57
w Sailor's Int'l Fixed Ecu 1040.41
w Samurai Portfolio SF 381.30
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd $ 9.59
d Sarakreek Holding N.V. $ 15.00
d Saturn Fund $ 1099.11
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 17.48
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd $ 8.79
m Scimitar Guaranteed $ 8.46
w Securefund 2000 Ltd $ 5.75
m Semadex $ 99.97
m SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 1212.97
w SP International SA $ 7782.51
m Sussex McGarr $ 1751.00
w Techno Growth fund SF 49.88
d Templeton Global Inc. $ 9.87
w The Jaguar Fund N.V. $ 290.25
d The Petrus Fund Ltd $ 1.07
w Thema M-M Futures $ 983.97
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav $ 13.31
b Tokyo (OTC) Fund Sicav $ 9.38
m Trans Global Invt Ltd $ 106.02
w Transpacific Fund Y 25168.00
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures Ltd $ 9158.76
d Turquoise Fund $ 198.22
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v. $ 1413.58
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m Unifrad FF FF 11518.77
m Unifrad SF SF 1130.96
m Unifrad US$ $ 1108.86
d Univers Bonds DM 153.35
w Ursus Int'l Ltd $ 7195.08
m Velbonne Ecu 123.92
w Vanderbilt Assets $ 74.44
m Victor Futures Fund $ 196.74
w Willer Asian Fund $ 10.44
w Willerbond Capital $ 15.26
d Win Global Fd Bd Ptfl Ecu 109.27
d Win Global Fd Eq Ptfl Ecu 108.43
d Win Global Fd Res. Ptfl SF 210.06
d World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 12.59
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SPORTS

The Troubles of Tyson: Brute or Victim?

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Back when Mike Tyson was a 17-year-old amateur boxer, his mentor, Cus D'Amato, persuaded the fighter's managers to buy Tyson the car of his dreams, a white Cadillac with a blue top.

On evenings in Catskill, New York, Tyson would sit out in the driveway in the car and listen to the radio, sometimes falling asleep in the front seat.

In time, Tyson's universe, and dreams, would expand beyond that driveway, as they had already moved beyond the streets of Brooklyn.

Just as his extraordinary boxing skills afforded him the means to accumulate other exotic cars — Rolls-Royces, Jaguars and Lamborghinis — so too did they provide a succession of chances to meet women in numbers beyond even his own expectations.

But Tyson's relations with women have repetitively brought complications and unwelcome headlines. As one incident followed another — ranging from a charge that he strong-armed a kiss from a parking-lot attendant in Los Angeles in 1987 to the accusation a year later that he beat his wife, the actress Robin Givens — questions began to be raised about Tyson.

Has he been a sexual aggressor with a compulsion for taking advantage of women, as some have charged? Or has Tyson been, as he and his supporters assert, a victim rather than the victimizer, a celebrity whose wealth and fame have made him a target for women seeking money, notoriety or both?

Indeed, the image of Tyson as crude and insensitive is at odds with what some of the fighter's female friends have to say. These women make him out to be a gentleman — this is a recurring word — who treats women with courtesy.

"I've known Mike for two years," said Sherri Brown, a cosmetologist from Washington. "He's the best man I've ever been with. He's a caring, compassionate friend."

Some of the women Tyson has dated have been the beneficiaries of his fabled largesse, receiving flowers, limousine rides, jewelry and, in the case of Jeanine Mayers, a 21-year-old student from the Bronx, a Jeep.

Mayers and other women who know Tyson insist the untold story in the fighter's life with women is the boldness with which many approach him.

Mayers, for instance, recalled the time she was at a disco with Tyson and saw one woman touch Tyson suggestively. "Mike told her, 'If I touched you, you'd sue me.'" Mayers said. "She looked over her shoulder and said, 'Yes,' and kept walking."

As Tyson's female friends tell it, women eager to meet him sometimes go to extremes, manhandling him, propositioning him and, in clubs in Las Vegas and Washington, actually throwing punches at one another while jockeying to get close to him.

Donald Trump recalls witnessing a similar scene while out with Tyson at a New York restaurant.

"A woman grabbed Mike," Trump said, "and when he didn't respond, she acted insulted, pretending he grabbed her."

Until now, all this added up to just a string of troublesome incidents for a successful athlete and celebrity. But the charge he faces now in Marion County, Indiana, is a serious one that could derail the career and forever change the life of Michael Gerard Tyson.



Mike Tyson: A sexual aggressor with a compulsion for taking advantage of women, as some have charged? Or, as he and his supporters assert, a victim rather than the victimizer, a celebrity whose wealth and fame have made him a target for women seeking money, notoriety or both?

Mario R. Ruiz/Agence France-Presse

On Sept. 9, a grand jury in Marion County indicted Tyson on charges that he raped an 18-year-old woman, who was a contestant at the Miss Black America pageant in Indianapolis in July. Tyson has pleaded not guilty.

The indictment came only two months before Tyson was scheduled to fight in the biggest match of his career, against the undisputed heavyweight champion, Evander Holyfield, on Nov. 8. That bout will now apparently be fought in January — the trial is scheduled to begin Jan. 27 — because of a rib-cage injury that forced Tyson's camp to request a postponement last Friday.

Whatever the interest in Tyson's future in the ring, and it is certainly still considerable, the indictment has made his personal behavior with women — often a private matter for an athlete or a public figure — an even greater issue of public attention.

In fact, on the day Tyson was indicted, the Marion County prosecutor, Jeffrey Modisett, made it clear that in the trial, he would rummage through the 25-year-old Tyson's social past in building a case against him.

"It is quite possible that other aspects of his behavior will become very relevant in the case," Modisett said.

In an attempt to show that Tyson was a man out of control, the prosecutors will most likely concentrate on the day and a half leading up to the early morning hours of July 19, when the woman contends that Tyson raped her in his hotel room.

The prosecution could call as witnesses several of the pageant's contestants — as many as 10. Some of these women claim to have been victims of physical approaches by Tyson in Indianapolis.

Their allegations are at the heart of a $21 million suit filed against the fighter and others by the organizer of the Miss Black America pageant, J. Morris Anderson, whose legal brief provided the description of Tyson as a "serial buttocks fondler."

Rosie Jones, Miss Black America of 1990, said Tyson not only had touched her buttocks, but also had whispered "perverted things about sex" and then laughed at her when she objected. She has filed a $100 million lawsuit against Tyson in federal court in Manhattan.

"He shouldn't go around touching people and doing what he wants just because he's Mike Tyson," Jones was quoted as saying.

But it is precisely because he is Iron Mike Tyson — two-fisted destroyer in the prize ring — that he has intrigued the public. A larger-than-life figure, Tyson has made gaffes that range from minor news notes to lurid tales played out over weeks in tabloids and on television.

These are a few examples:

- Tyson was quoted by a former fighter and onetime confidant as saying that the best punch he ever threw was one he landed on Givens, whom he was separated *from in 1988 and divorced from in 1989.* Tyson has denied saying this.
- On receiving an honorary doctorate of humanities degree at Central State University *in Ohio in 1989,* Tyson told his audience: "I don't know what kind of doctor I am, but watching all these beautiful sisters here, I'm debating whether I should be a gynecologist."
- In 1987, he ended up paying $105,000 as part of a settlement for his parking-lot kiss. Ever since, he has been the object of *lawsuits filed* by women on both coasts. Some have been settled and some are pending.

The latest is an $11 million paternity *and palimony suit filed by Natalie Fears,* the mother of his 17-month-old son D'Amato, one of two children Tyson has acknowledged fathering. One of Tyson's lawyers, Bob Hirth, called the suit frivolous and said Tyson had provided hundreds of thousands of dollars for the child's support and generous financial assistance to the mother.

Tyson's promoter, Don King, defends the fighter by saying, "How do you make Tyson a pervert for liking women?"

Others, who have known Tyson longer, insist he has always presumed that being Mike Tyson gives him license with women.

Matt Baranski, a cornerman of Tyson's when he turned pro, recalled a walk he took with the fighter on Nov. 13, 1985, hours before one of Tyson's early professional bouts.

"It was in Houston and we were coming back from a restaurant, walking together," Baranski said. "And the way Mike was — he felt all women should fall all over him. So on this day, he made a pass at a woman and when she didn't respond, he got a little peeved and told her, 'Don't you know who I am?'"

A former fighter and confidant, Jose Torres, who wrote a biography of Tyson but has since had a falling out with the fighter because of King's dislike of the book, said the Tyson he knew routinely hurt women when he had sex with them.

"I'm talking about when he was 16, 17, 18," said Torres, a former world champion boxer who, like Tyson, had D'Amato as a mentor. "I remember he went out with a couple of women my wife and I knew. They'd tell my wife afterward, 'This guy is a brute.' And he himself told me he liked to hurt women. It's the subculture he grew up with."

On Nov. 1, 1990, however, during a civil suit, Tyson denied under oath that he ever told Torres he enjoyed hurting women.

In 1988, when Tyson's behavior turned erratic in the midst of his failing marriage to Givens, it was Teddy Atlas who frequently said that Tyson's strange conduct was not happening in a vacuum. Atlas trained Tyson when the fighter was an amateur and later broke with him over an incident that Atlas said involved Atlas's sister-in-law.

Atlas blamed D'Amato, who was Tyson's legal guardian, for being too permissive with the fighter. This lack of discipline, Atlas said, gave Tyson tacit encouragement to disrespect others, including women.

It was after his marriage to Givens crumbled in October 1988 that Tyson became entangled *in several incidents* involving women. By his own admission, he was drinking heavily and feeling forlorn at the time.

In December 1988, after Tyson spent a night at a New York disco, Miller, the Queens woman, and Lori Davis of Long Island, would file separate suits charging Tyson had fondled them.

Miller eventually won the token sum of $100; Davis settled her case.

A month later, in January 1989, Tyson was in Las Vegas to give a deposition in his case to void the contract of his manager, Bill Cayton. One member of Cayton's legal team was Joann Crispi, who said Tyson propositioned her in a lewd manner.

Early last week, when Tyson was asked why he kept encountering difficulties with women, he said women were "taking advantage" of him through a flurry of legal activity. He said he did not even know some of the plaintiffs.

But as he awaits trial, he is reluctant to elaborate on any legal questions or discuss his past involvement with women.

King, however, who is never reticent, said the proliferation of lawsuits brought by women against Tyson was a "black-on-black crime" in which Tyson is the victim.

"It's black women attacking black men," King said. "You got them coming up with fondling and touching charges, because it gives them recognition and a chance to establish themselves and their careers. With one accusation, they're on the talk-show circuit."

Gall's Bottom Line

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To assure his $15 million guarantee, Mike Tyson, ready or not, knows that he must fight by the week of Jan. 20 or maybe never again. If convicted of rape in his trial scheduled to begin Jan. 27, he could be sentenced to *as much as* 63 years in prison.

Evander Holyfield knows that he must fight then or risk losing his $30 million guarantee for what is projected as a $100 million extravaganza.

Perhaps more than any other sport, boxing is a bottom-line business. And those multimillion bottom lines tell why Tyson's mouthpiece, Don King, quickly mentioned "the week of Jan. 20" as the target date for the Holyfield-Tyson bout, which was postponed Friday night because of Tyson's damaged left rib-cage cartilage.

Vantage Point

But those bottom lines also will tempt Tyson, desperate for what could be his last payday, to go into the ring even if his ribs still hurt.

In other postponements of heavyweight title fights, selecting a new date has been relatively easy. Ali-Foreman in Zaire was rescheduled six weeks later in 1974 after Foreman, then the champion, was cut over his right eye while sparring. Ali-Liston II was rescheduled in 1965 nearly six months after Ali, then the champion, needed emergency hernia surgery in Boston late in 1964.

But with Tyson, nothing is easy. About all that anyone seems to know for sure is that his injury is for real.

Tyson has been advised by doctors not to spar until December at the earliest. He's already talking of sparring in early November, but as any sacked quarterback knows, damaged rib cartilage is among the most painful of injuries. The slightest movement hurts. And if Tyson spars too soon, he could redamage it. If that happened, forget the week of Jan. 20.

EVEN SO, the week of Jan. 20 is only a target date. It's not yet firm. Dan Duva, the Main Events promoter who does Holyfield's business, has objected to the evening chill in Las Vegas at that time of year.

If the Holyfield-Tyson bout were planned for an indoor arena, a January date would not be a factor. But it is to be held in a temporary 15,000-seat outdoor stadium at Caesars Palace, and once the sun sets in Las Vegas in the winter months, the desert is cold. Much colder than is comfortable for men wearing boxing trunks.

Even the original Nov. 8 date might have meant a cold evening. Two years ago, on Dec. 7, 1989, Sugar Ray Leonard was wisely wrapped in a blanket by his cornermen between rounds of his 12-round decision over Roberto Durán in the chill outside the Mirage hotel-casino. Durán's inexperienced cornermen did not think to bring a blanket.

Tyson, knowing that his guarantee of $15 million might depend on a January date, quickly professed that he enjoys fighting in "brisk and breezy" weather. Holyfield prefers warmth. Caesars Palace has promised to provide hot-air blowers at ringside for the fighters, although that hot air is not to be confused with Don King's bluster.

But for $30 million, Holyfield will be wrapped in cashmere blankets between rounds.

Boxing is all gall, not necessarily divided into three parts, but even King wouldn't dare risk a public backlash by requesting a trial postponement so Tyson can collect his $15 million guarantee. That doesn't mean that King wouldn't scheme to create a trial delay.

"But very few trials ever begin on time," said Duva, who is also a lawyer. "I'm not suggesting for one minute that the trial be postponed so we can put on the fight, but very few trials begin on time."

Don't put it past the promoters to have selected Jan. 20 as a smoke screen, letting Tyson's lawyers request a delay in the trial for whatever legal reasons, then selecting a new fight date in February or March, anytime before the new trial date, to assure Tyson's recovery.

That scenario wouldn't fool the public, but boxing promoters would try anything to preserve a $100 million jackpot.

And there is an X factor: What else will happen between now and Jan. 20, if that turns out to be the actual new date?

Two months after Ali-Liston II was postponed, Malcolm X was assassinated on Feb. 21, 1965. Not long before the May 25 bout, Black Muslim supporters of Malcolm X were whispered to be plotting to kill Liston. It never materialized, but it has endured as one of many theories on why Liston was counted out in the first round.

So that question will linger: What else might happen to Mike Tyson and Evander Holyfield between now and the week of Jan. 20?

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TIGRAN PETROSIAN was outspoken in criticizing forcing moves. The late Soviet world champion believed that they have the serious flaw of alerting the opponent to the problem of the position at hand. And thus, forcing moves generally force the opponent to find the right responses. He far preferred subtle positional maneuvering.

The type of game that Petrosian would have approved was exemplified by an encounter between Walter Browne of Berkeley, California, and Y. Barsov of the Soviet Union. It was played in the sixth round of the Canadian Open Championship in Windsor, Ontario.

The idea involved in the exchange with 6 Bf6 Bf6 is not only to avoid spending a tempo to retreat with 6 Bh4 but to forestall the further exchanges that can come about from the Lasker Defense, 6 Bh4 O-O 7 e3 Ne4 8 Be7 Qe7 9 Qc2 Nc3 10 Qc3.

It is not possible to take immediate advantage of 6...Bf6 by 7 e4 because 7...de 8 Ne4 Nc6 9 Nf6 Qf6 10 Qd2 O-O 11 Qc3 e5! 12 de (12 d5 allows 12...Nd4) Re8 13 O-O-O Ne5 14 Ne5 Re5 15 Rd8 Qd8 16 Qe5 Be6 yields an equal game.

The sequence 10...dc 11 Bc4 e5 has become the standard method for Black to obtain mobility for his pieces. The prophylactic 12 h3 prevents Black, after 12...ed 13 ed Nb6 14 Bb3, from pinning with 14...Bg4.

What do the disciples of this system for White rely on after 15...Bf5, considering that White has an isolated d4 pawn and Black has the bishop-pair? The most effective minor piece on the board is White's bishop, which brings annoying pressure to bear on f7. When Browne augmented that with 16 Ne5, intending 17 Qf3, Barsov was persuaded to exchange with 17...Be5 18 Re5, thus abandoning his bishop-pair.

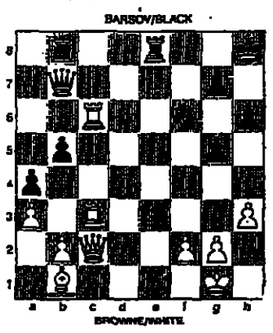
Browne's 18 Qg4 contained a trap: 18...a4? would be struck by 19 Na4! Na4 20 Qg6 Nb2 21 Qc2! Qd4 22 Re2 Nd3 (or 22...Na4 23 Re4) 23 Rd1 Rad8 24 Red2, winning the pinned knight. In this hypothetical line 20...Qd4 21 Re7 Qf6 (21...Qb2 22 Bf7 Kh8 23 Rb1 Qf6 24 Qf6 gf 25 Rbb7 is no improvement) 22 Qf6 gf 23 Rb7 gives White a won endgame.

Barsov's maneuver, 20...Nd7 and 21...Nf6 safeguarded his kingside, but after 22 Qd1, his a4 pawn became a target. Maybe he should have defended by 22...Qa5, although 23 Re7 would let White keep the initiative. Instead, his 22...b5 *permitted Browne to break* through in the center with 23 d5!

Browne's 25 Ne7! was a positionally and tactically tricky move: it aimed to exploit the overextended black queenside pawns and it also aimed to create weaknesses in the black kingside.

On 25...Qb6, Browne returned to the theme of exploiting the weakness of the black kingside, with 26 Rc6! After 26...Rfd8 27 Ng6 fg 28 Qc2 Qb7 29 Rec3!?, he threatened to take the loose g6 pawn. And on 29...g5, he pressed the attack with 30 Bb1.

After 30...Re8, Browne blasted through with 31 Rf6!, ready to smash 31...gf by 32 Rc7! Barsov held that off with 31...Re1 32 Kh2 Rb1, but after Browne's 33 Rc7! Qd5 34 Rh6!, there was no way to escape 34...Kg8 35 Qh7 Kf8 36 Qg7 Ke8 37 Qe7 mate. Barsov gave up.



Position after 30 . . . Rfe8

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White Browne	Black Barsov	White Browne	Black Barsov
1 d4	Nf6	18 Qg4	Kh8
2 c4	e6	19 a3	a4
3 Nf3	d5	20 Ba2	Nd7
4 Nc3	Be7	21 Re2	Nf6
5 Bg5	h6	22 Qd1	b5
6 Bf6	Bf6	23 d5	cd
7 e3	O-O	24 Nd5	Rb8
8 Rc1	c6	25 Ne7	Qb6
9 Bd3	Nd7	26 Rc6	Rfd8
10 O-O	dc	27 Ng6	fg
11 Bc4	e5	28 Qc2	Qb7
12 h3	ed	29 Rec3	g5
13 ed	Nb6	30 Bb1	Re8
14 Bb3	a5	31 Rf6	Re1
15 Re1	Bf5	32 Kh2	Rb1
16 Ne5	Be5	33 Rc7	Qd5
17 Re5	Bg6	34 Rh6	Resigns

BOOKS

MEANS OF ESCAPE

By Philip Caputo. 405 pages. $25. HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jacob Weisberg

BY his own account, Philip Caputo is lucky to have survived to tell his story. Shelled by Syrian tanks in the Golan Heights, strafed by Soviet helicopters in Afghanistan, taken hostage by terrorists and later shot by a sniper in the streets of Beirut, he has had more than his share of close brushes, even if you don't count the Vietnam experiences set down in his first book, "A Rumor of War." In this fragmentary and somewhat disjointed memoir, Caputo intersperses his adventures as a reporter for the Chicago Tribune with brief fictional sketches set in the same sanguinary locales.

Caputo represents himself as a latter-day Hemingway, or Hemingway character: the cynical Chicago newspaperman who follows an inner compulsion to visit the world's open sores in order to witness the extremes of human behavior. Whatever his real personality, his literary persona is unfortunately characterized by overblown macho, false modesty and a charmless, elemental view of everything that begins to grate before long.

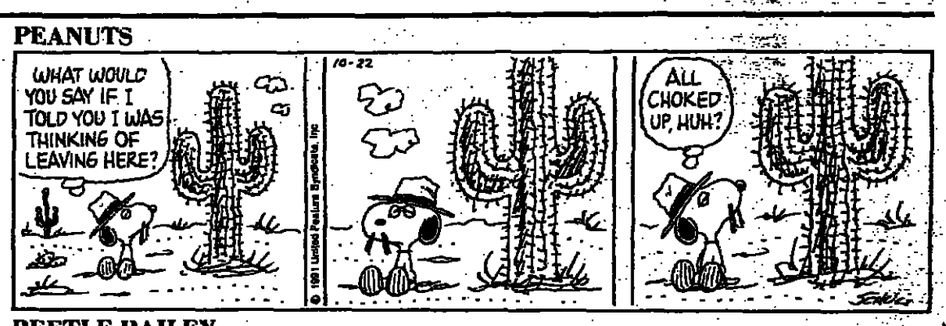
His introspection is no more original or compelling. "Peculiar, how we deceive ourselves, how we don't know we are looking for something until we find it," he writes. Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz" couldn't have said it any better. Caputo offers that he found God in the depths of a Beirut dungeon, while he was awaiting what he expected would be a summary execution by firing squad. But he doesn't tell us why, what god, or what the sudden onset of faith meant to him. The great epiphany of the book is the realization he has while trekking with the mujaheddin in Afghanistan that what he has been fleeing since childhood is not a boring life, but a boring death.

Some of Caputo's adventures are exciting enough in themselves to animate a gripping narrative. When he describes his imprisonment and grueling interrogation at the hands of the Lebanese fedayeen, or his surgery without anesthesia after he was shot in Beirut, Caputo makes the pages turn very quickly indeed. But when his material is less intrinsically compelling, as it is most of the time, or when he tries to make sense of what he has seen, our man at the front inevitably falls in a foxhole.

When describing the places he has been, Caputo lapses easily into the purple prose of inferior guidebooks. In Rome, where he was stationed for a time, "I might see a vendor selling ice cream from a car in the shadow of Trajan's column, or teenagers necking on the steps of the Pantheon, its pillars and dome, which once arched over sculptures of emperors and gods, elevating the lovers' banal caresses into the embraces of a grand passion," he writes. "Rome was a constant escape from the everyday." Last time I checked, the Pantheon didn't have any steps. But never mind.

Jacob Weisberg, a senior editor of the New Republic, wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



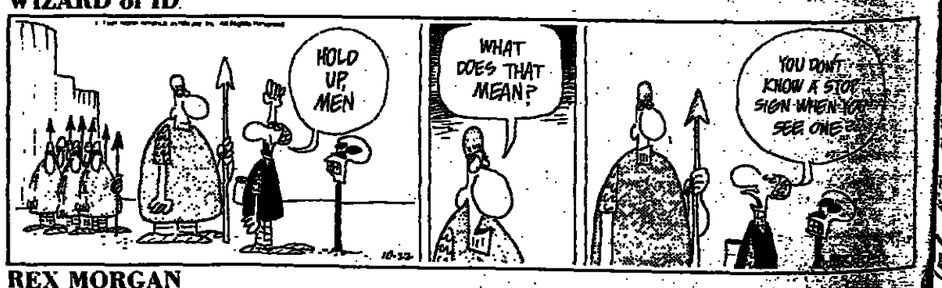
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

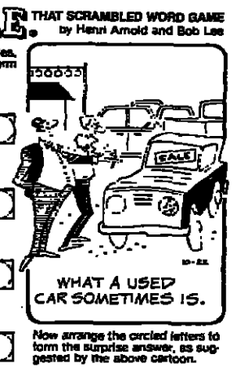
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROBIT

GEALE

UNBART

MEESID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ___ WHAT ___ ___ TO ___

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENVOY AMUSE STUCCO NEEDLE
Answer: The judge always pronounces words the same way but pronounces these differently — SENTENCES

SPORTS

Milwaukee Series? Mere Thought Gives Vincent the Chills

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Commissioner Fay Vincent says he's considering asking major league owners to reduce the 162-game season, or play more doubleheaders, so the World Series won't be ending close to November.

Vincent said Sunday that he is concerned because, if the Series between Atlanta and Minnesota goes seven games this season, the last game would be played Oct. 27. That is no problem, because the Twins play inside and Atlanta has mild temperatures, but "suppose we were in Milwaukee?" Vincent said.

Vincent said he talked with the Brewers' owner, Bud Selig, "and he said it was 40 degrees" Fahrenheit (4½ centigrade) in Milwaukee.

"I don't care how much you love baseball, you don't want to have such conditions," Vincent said.

He would discuss the matter with the team owners at the winter meetings in December, but said the chances of reducing the number of games was "probably not great because of the ownership issues involved."

A reduction in the schedule, or more doubleheaders, would probably result in a loss of TV revenue and it's unlikely the owners would go for that. The players, meanwhile, dislike doubleheaders and the owners aren't crazy about the idea of two games for the price of one, either. Many teams don't even schedule doubleheaders.

Still, the regular season ended on Oct. 6 this year, the latest in major-league history.

"It's getting too late," Vincent said. "It was freezing in Pittsburgh on Wednesday night. Years ago, the World Series was over by now."

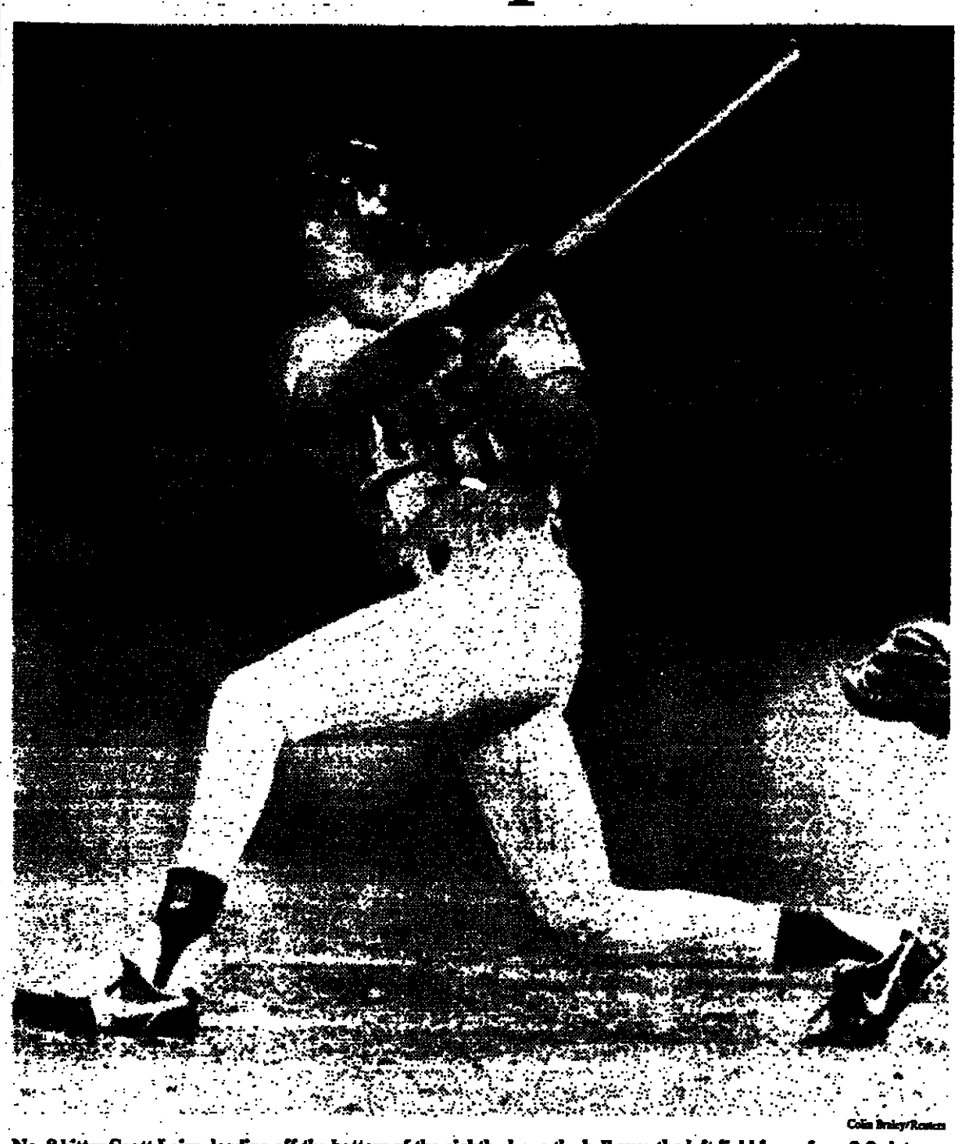
Vincent also renewed his concerns over the length of games during the 1991 season. To help speed things up, the commissioner said, he is asking umpires to start calling the high strikes and follow the strike-zone rules.

"I've talked to some umpires about it and they said they would do it but would get complaints from the managers," Vincent said. "I say too bad. The strike zone is what it is unless somebody wants to change the rules. The umpires will do what they are told."

On the designated hitter issue, Vincent said it's unlikely to change even though he expressed a dislike for the rule at last season's World Series.

"I don't think you should hold your breath," he said.

Another Unexpected Swat Leaves Braves Reeling



Colin Braley/Reuters

No. 8 hitter Scott Leius, leading off the bottom of the eighth, drove the ball over the left field fence for a 3-2 victory.

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — In this last-to-first World Series, it stands to reason that hitters with less-than-Ruthian resumés would suddenly rise to prominence. And, for a second consecutive evening, the Minnesota Twins rode an unlikely home run swing to a victory over the Atlanta Braves, as Scott Leius's eighth-inning blast provided a 3-2 triumph in Game 2 Sunday night.

The formerly meek have indeed inherited this world. Leius had six homers to his credit in one-plus major league seasons when he stepped to the plate to face Tom Glavine leading off the eighth. But when he smashed a first-pitch fastball over the left field fence, the 26-year-old third baseman joined Game 1 hero Greg Gagne as the Twins' providers of unexpected long-ball exploits.

"It was a fastball, and I was looking fastball," said Leius.

He gave Minnesota a two-games-to-none advantage in this unprecedented best-of-seven showdown between clubs that just a year ago finished last in their divisions. And the Braves were left with a number of would-haves and could-haves to ponder, including one rally foiled by an umpire's controversial call and another by the crunch-time failure of the middle of the Atlanta lineup.

Glavine, who surrendered only four hits over eight innings, absorbed his third defeat in three postseason starts. The Twins' Kevin Tapani allowed seven hits and two runs over eight innings to get the victory, with Rick Aguilera coming on to close out the Braves with a one-hit, three-strikeout ninth.

Chili Davis got the Twins going with a two-run homer off Glavine in the first inning, and it seemed that Minnesota was on its way to another comfortable victory. But Glavine toughened considerably, retiring 15 batters in a row between a leadoff walk to Kent Hrbek in the second inning and a one-out single by Brian Harper in the seventh.

Meanwhile, the Braves fought back against Tapani.

The Boxscore

ATLANTA	ab	r	h	bi	bb	so	avg.
L.Smith dh	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Pendleton 3b	4	0	2	0	0	1	.250
Gant cf	4	0	1	0	0	0	.500
Justice rf	4	1	1	0	0	0	.333
Bream 1b	4	0	1	0	0	1	.125
Hunter lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	.143
Olson c	4	1	1	0	0	1	.286
Lemke 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1	.000
a-Gregg ph	1	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Belliard ss	2	0	1	1	0	0	.333
Totals	32	2	8	2	0	6	

MINNESOTA	ab	r	h	bi	bb	so	avg.
Gladden lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Knoblauch 2b	3	1	0	0	1	0	.500
Puckett cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
C.Davis dh	3	1	1	2	0	0	.167
Harper c	2	0	1	0	1	0	.500
Mack rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	.000
Hrbek 1b	2	0	0	0	1	1	.333
Leius 3b	3	1	1	1	0	0	.400
Gagne ss	3	0	1	0	0	1	.333
Totals	27	3	4	3	3	6	

Atlanta	010	010	000	—2	8	1	
Minnesota	200	000	01x	—3	4	1	

a-struck out for Lemke in the 9th.
E—Justice. Leius. LOB—Atlanta 6, Minnesota 3. 2B—Bream, Olson. HR—C.Davis off Glavine, Leius off Glavine. RBIs—Hunter, Belliard, C.Davis 2, Leius. S—Lo.Smith. SF—Hunter. Belliard. DP—Atlanta 2 (Pendleton and Bream; Glavine, Lemke and Bream).

ATLANTA	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	np	era
Glavine L, 0-1	8	4	3	2	3	4	108	3.38

MINNESOTA	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	np	era
Tapani W, 1-0	8	7	2	2	0	3	105	2.25
Aguilera S, 2	1	1	0	0	0	1	19	0.00

Balk—Glavine.

They suffered another postseason misadventure on the basepaths, when Hrbek wrestled Ron Gant off first base to get a most-charitable out call from umpire Drew Coble that erased a two-on, two-out threat in the third inning. But two sacrifice flies pulled Atlanta even and set the stage for Leius.

The Series will resume Tuesday night, when the Braves' wonderkid, Steve Avery, will oppose the Twins' 20-game winner, Scott Erickson, in the first World Series game ever played in Atlanta. The Braves' task is now a formidable one: Of the 41 teams that previously held a 2-0 Series lead, 31 won the championship.

As often has been the case lately, Glavine found himself in the middle of a first-inning nightmare Sunday, although it was not entirely of his own doing.

Dan Gladden's popup leading off the bottom of the first was dropped by Mark Lemke when right fielder David Justice ran into the second baseman, with Justice being charged with an error.

That goof didn't cost the Braves directly, for, following a walk to Chuck Knoblauch, Glavine broke Kirby Puckett's bat in half in inducing a slow roller that third baseman Terry Pendleton turned into a double play by stepping on the bag and throwing out Puckett at first.

But then Glavine's 0-1 fastball to No. 4 batter Davis was a bit too hittable, and it ended up in the left field seats. Davis had his first postseason homer, the Twins had a 2-0 lead and Glavine had surrendered 14 first-inning runs in his last nine starts.

Yet he recovered quickly, and the Braves battled their way back against Tapani.

Justice led off the second inning by yanking a single into right field. Sid Bream nudged an excuse-me dribbler off the end of his bat that managed to squirt down the left field line for a double, with Justice stopping at third. From there he scored on Brian Hunter's fly, and Atlanta's deficit was 2-1.

The controversy of the night prevented the Braves from drawing even in the third. Lonnie Smith's one-out grounder eluded Leius for an error and, one out later, Gant pulled a hit-and-run single into left field. Gladden's throw from left got past Leius, but Tapani was backing up the play and threw across the infield to where Gant was picked off — or rather, picked up off — first by Hrbek.

Hrbek is a professional wrestling fan, and he demonstrated his grappling skills on this occasion by apparently using the leverage of his right leg and a nudge with the glove on his left hand to lift Gant off the bag and tag him. Coble, an American League umpire, obliged by signaling an out — to the amazement of Gant, who had to be restrained during the ensuing argument with Coble and then practiced some water-cooler-smashing in the visitors' dugout.

For the Brave at Heart, There's a Way Out With Poison

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — When Scott Leius hits a tie-breaking home run in the bottom of the eighth inning off your 20-game-winner and Cy Young Award candidate, what does that do to your heart? Even if it's a very Brave heart.

After all, it was the Twins' No. 9 hitter, Greg Gagne, who ruined Charlie Leibrandt's evening in Game 1. Now, it's the No. 8 hitter who has made Tom Glavine a three-time loser in October.

Asked if he'd ever dreamed of such a moment, Leius, a platooned rookie third baseman, said, "Maybe in whiffleball. But then I woke up ... I was just trying to make sure I touched all the bases."

But the Braves have worse worries than the Twins' tail-end hitters. They must worry about their own faint heart of the order. For the most part, David Justice, Terry Pendleton and Ron Gant have been missing in action throughout these postseason games. Throw 'em a few changeups and overeagerness ties them in knots.

When your No. 3 and No. 4 hitters, the core of your offense, leave a runner at third base in the eighth inning of a 2-2 tie against a badly tiring Kevin Tapani, doesn't that look like writing on the wall?

So, Kevin, how'd you nail Justice?

"High changeup."

Oh, the old high changeup. Usually referred to as the mistake everybody belts. The only pitch the fat guy in the stands can still hit.

When the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, was asked if he had seen any shifts in momentum in the Series so far, he said, "Yeah, Dave Justice hitting. That could change quite a few things."

Finally, when a team is taken out of a vital rally — first-and-third and Justice coming to bat — by a horrible umpiring call and a great con job by the other team's veteran leader, don't you get a case of bad vibrations?

What Reggie Jackson did with his hip in the '78 Series to infuriate the Los Angeles Dodgers, Kent Hrbek may have done with his whole body this night, in effect wrestling Gant off first base, then tagging him to end the third inning.

"From the dugout, it was very obvious to us what happened," said Cox.

The Twins' manager, Tom Kelly, could take the lighter view.

"Gant gets a single to put guys at the corners and we start throwing the ball all over the place," he said. "I was starting to throw my hat. Then Tapani heaves it to first base. I started cursing. 'What on earth are we doing?' Next thing I knew, the umpire was saying the inning was over. I had to ask what the hell happened."

As if the Braves needed more grist for nightmares, everything they've heard about the Thunderdome is proving true. When you muff a popup on your team's first pitch of the game, when you walk the next hitter, when you give up a two-run homer to Chili Davis in the first inning, before your nerves settle — isn't that the sort of sequence of events that leads to a short Series? You'd think so. And you'd hope not.

If the Braves can put the same game on the field every night that they displayed in this defeat, we'll be coming back to the Thunderdome. The Twins had their hands full, especially with Glavine's changeup. He got 17 outs in 17 batters in one stretch.

HOWEVER, the Braves have many thoughts to bedevil them. Can they forget seeing Rick Aguilera strike out the side in the ninth? They couldn't beat Jack Morris in Game 1, when Black Jack said he had lousy stuff; this time they couldn't knock out Tapani though they had him on the ropes repeatedly, getting the leadoff man on base in five of his eight innings.

Now the Braves, the lucky stiffs, get to face the Twins' leading winner, Scott Erickson, whose sinker is Public Enemy No. 1 in the world of worms.

Before Leius's shocking drive, this game was so tense that, at least for one night, we could stop focusing on homer hankies and styrofoam hatchets. We could set aside catchy worst-to-first Cinderella Series phrases for a while.

We could just watch a superb game, one which may have shown that there isn't a lot to choose from between the Twins and the Braves, except for Minnesota's home field advantage and the obviously tired bats of the Braves' most necessary hitters.

If the Braves can rediscover their adrenelin in the next three games at home, there's no reason this October can't live up to the remarkable sequence of Series we've seen in recent years.

As good as the Cincinnati Reds sweeping the Oakland Athletics in '90? Or the Dodger Stunt Men exposing the same Athletics in '88? As great as '86, a candidate for most unforgettable Series ever? As much goofy fun as the bedraggled Kansas City Royals of '85, with Don Denkinger as most valuable player, coming from behind against the St. Louis Cardinals?

Okay, so that standard is almost impossibly high. But this game was a start. The Twins got to meet Glavine.

If the Twins didn't like their taste of a Glavine appetizer, what are they going to make of a full entrée of Steve (Poison) Avery in Game 3? His speed makes Glavine look dainty and his hard breaking ball is wicked. To exaggerate for emphasis, Avery brings the name Koufax to mind.

For the sake of the Braves, and this Series, a lot of fans better hope that the 21-year-old with the peach fuzz on his face lives up to his nickname once more. But if Avery isn't Poison on Tuesday, his drooping team may be dead.

49ers Rout Lions On Young's Passing

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco 49ers may never truly be Steve Young's team — not as long as Joe Montana chooses not to retire — but Young has demonstrated again that he might be the next-best thing.

While Montana is out for the rest of this season after elbow surgery, Young momentarily lifted the 49ers from their seasonlong slump by leading them to a 35-3 rout of the Detroit Lions on Sunday afternoon at Candlestick Park.

Young, who sat out the fourth quarter, completed his first 16 passes of the game and finished it having completed 18 of 20 for 237 yards and two touchdowns. He also ran some and scrambled some, gaining 40 yards on seven attempts.

In his last two games, both after Montana's surgery to reattach a tendon to the right elbow, Young has completed 40 of 58 passes for 585 yards and four touchdowns.

The Lions (5-2), who had a five-game winning streak, were as close as 7-3 in the second quarter. But the 49ers (3-4), who controlled the ball most of the contest, responded with two touchdowns, then added two more in the third quarter.

Because they trailed by so much at the half, the Lions were unable to use Barry Sanders, their gifted running back, who gained just 26 yards in 7 carries. It was his fourth-lowest one-game rushing total in his three-year career.

The day had an eerie sense to it, even if it appeared bright to the 49ers, who held a 21-3 lead at the half and seemed to move the length of the field every time they took possession. The weather was unseasonably hot and a brush fire across the bay in the hills of Oakland left a dark cover above the stadium from which ashes fell like a light drizzle.

The 49ers, coming off two successive losses and their worst start since the 1982 strike-shortened season, didn't appear to notice. By the end of the half, they had scored on three of their four offensive possessions.

■ *In other games late Sunday, The Associated Press reported:*

Broncos 19, Chiefs 16: John Elway threw one touchdown pass, a 22-yarder to rookie Derek Russell that ended the Chiefs' string of 18 straight quarters without allowing a TD pass. Then Elway's 71-yard pass to Mark Jackson — the ball went at least 60 yards in the air — on third-and-17 set up the winning field goal, David Treadway's fourth of the game in Denver.

Raiders 20, Rams 17: Safety Ronnie Lott picked off two passes, setting up the tying and winning points for the Raiders, Jeff Jaeger winning it with a 34-yard field goal with two seconds left.

Browns 30, Chargers 24: Former San Diego linebacker David Brandon scored on a 30-yard interception return with 7:20 left in overtime as Cleveland rallied from a 17-3 deficit.

Cardinals 16, Falcons 10: Greg Davis kicked three field goals, from 29, 51 and 49 yards, to beat his former teammates.

Phoenix cornerbacks Lorenzo Lynch and Jay Taylor intercepted a pass and recovered a fumble, respectively, setting up the last two field goals, and strong safety Tim McDonald ensured victory with two interceptions in the last 3:37.

NFL ROUNDUP

Vantage Point



SIDELINES

Yachting Competition Is Broadened

SYDNEY (AFP) — Yachts entered in this year's World Cup Offshore Racing World Championship in Australia can compete under either of the two international handicapping systems, officials announced Monday.

To broaden the international competition, yachts will be able to represent their country under either the International Offshore Rule or the International Measurement System handicaps, organizers said.

Monday's move is expected to attract entries from Europe, Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, the United States and New Zealand to Sydney in December for the Southern Cross Cup regatta.

Johnson Pleads Guilty to Assault

TORONTO (AP) — Ben Johnson pleaded guilty Monday to assaulting former teammate Cheryl Thibedeau last year because of comments she made after the Canadian sprinter tested positive for steroids and was stripped of his gold medal at the 1988 Olympics.

Johnson received a conditional discharge, was placed on 16 months' probation and ordered to perform 75 hours of community service work.

For the Record

Izvestia, the Canadian Triple Crown winner last year, was destroyed Sunday after breaking his left hind leg in the Rothmans International race at Woodbine in Toronto. *(AP)*

Tony Fitzgerald of Australia will referee the Scotland-England rugby World Cup semi-final Saturday and Jim Fleming of Scotland the New Zealand-Australia match on Sunday, it was announced Monday. *(AFP)*

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	7	1	0	14	36	24
N.Y. Rangers	5	5	0	10	30	35
Pittsburgh	4	2	1	9	33	29
New Jersey	4	4	0	8	31	29
N.Y. Islanders	2	4	1	5	26	32
Philadelphia	2	4	1	5	20	24
Adams Division						
Montreal	5	3	1	11	27	16
Hartford	4	1	1	9	20	14
Boston	2	3	2	6	20	23
Buffalo	2	5	1	5	20	29
Quebec	1	5	1	3	28	28
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Norris Division						
Chicago	4	3	2	10	37	32
St. Louis	4	3	1	9	27	27
Minnesota	4	2	0	8	23	19
Detroit	3	3	1	7	26	22
Toronto	2	4	0	4	26	31
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	6	1	1	13	31	21
Los Angeles	4	1	2	10	31	25
Calgary	4	4	0	8	37	27
Edmonton	3	5	1	7	23	33
Winnipeg	3	3	1	7	24	24
San Jose	1	8	0	2	27	50

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 1 1 2—4
N.Y. Rangers 2 1 0—3
Damphousse (1), Buchberger (3), Murphy (4), Simpson (3); Messier (4), Gartner (3), Nemchinov (6). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Vanbiesbrouck) 5-9-9—23. New York (on Ranford) 14-13-8—35.

St. Louis 0 2 2—4
Chicago 1 0 0—1
Ron Sutter (2), Christian (4), G. Cavallini (3), Wilson (1); Stapleton (2), Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Wolfe) 8-6-6—20. Chicago (on Jablonski) 17-15-12—44.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	6	1	0	.857	216	154
N.Y. Jets	4	4	0	.500	157	141
New England	3	4	0	.429	92	134
Miami	3	5	0	.375	148	181
Indianapolis	0	8	0	.000	56	193
Central						
Houston	6	1	0	.857	196	102
Cleveland	3	4	0	.429	119	125
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	.429	142	154
Cincinnati	0	6	0	.000	91	171
West						
Denver	5	2	0	.714	147	122
Kansas City	5	2	0	.625	156	95
L.A. Raiders	5	3	0	.625	134	145
Seattle	4	4	0	.500	158	116
San Diego	1	7	0	.125	145	187

NATIONAL CONFERENCE East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Washington	7	0	0	1.000	231	82
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	159	136
N.Y. Giants	4	3	0	.571	118	113
Phoenix	4	4	0	.500	115	149
Philadelphia	3	4	0	.429	96	93
Central						
Chicago	5	2	0	.714	107	111
Detroit	5	2	0	.714	131	154
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	126	139
Green Bay	1	6	0	.143	83	125
Tampa Bay	1	6	0	.143	80	136
West						
New Orleans	7	0	0	1.000	157	60
Atlanta	3	4	0	.429	111	138
L.A. Rams	3	4	0	.429	120	153
San Francisco	3	4	0	.429	164	111

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Houston 17, Miami 13
N.Y. Jets 17, Indianapolis 6
Seattle 27, Pittsburgh 7
New England 26, Minnesota 23, OT
New Orleans 23, Tampa Bay 7
Phoenix 16, Atlanta 10
Cleveland 30, San Diego 24, OT
San Francisco 35, Detroit 3
Denver 19, Kansas City 16
L.A. Raiders 20, L.A. Rams 17
Idle: Dallas, N.Y. Giants, Philadelphia, Washington

MONDAY'S GAME
Cincinnati at Buffalo

Canadian Football

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
x-Toronto	11	5	0	574	461	22
x-Winnipeg	9	7	0	478	425	18
x-Ottawa	6	10	0	445	523	12
Hamilton	2	14	0	340	542	4
Western Division						
x-Brit Clmb	10	6	0	608	556	20
x-Calgary	10	6	0	534	581	20
x-Edmonton	10	6	0	620	527	20
Saskatchwn	6	10	0	574	735	12

x-clinched playoff berth.

Sunday's Results
Toronto 34, Calgary 27
Saskatchewan 41, Ottawa 28
British Columbia 39, Edmonton 38, OT

The AP College Poll

With first-place votes in parentheses, records through Oct. 19, points based on 25 for a first-place vote through one for a 25th-place vote, and previous ranking:

	Record	Pts	Prv
1. Florida St. (56)	7-0-0	1,496	1
2. Miami (2)	6-0-0	1,416	2
3. Washington (2)	6-0-0	1,408	3
4. Michigan	5-1-0	1,308	4
5. Notre Dame	6-1-0	1,249	5
6. Florida	6-1-0	1,212	6
7. Alabama	6-1-0	1,021	14
8. Penn St.	6-2-0	1,010	10
9. Nebraska	5-1-0	994	9
10. California	5-1-0	989	7
11. Iowa	5-1-0	888	15
12. N. Carolina St.	6-0-0	845	11
13. Texas A&M	4-1-0	732	19
14. Ohio St.	5-1-0	686	18
15. Tennessee	4-2-0	684	8
16. Colorado	4-2-0	617	22
17. Illinois	4-2-0	514	13
18. Syracuse	5-2-0	412	24
19. Clemson	3-1-1	408	21
20. East Carolina	5-1-0	383	23
21. Oklahoma	4-2-0	311	12
22. Baylor	5-2-0	194	16
23. Pittsburgh	5-2-0	115	20
24. Georgia	5-2-0	114	17
25. Arkansas	5-2-0	85	—

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
National League
LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Named Bill Russell manager of Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League. Announced that Claude Osteen and Von Joshpe, coaches, will be retained by Albuquerque for the 1992 season. Named Mickey Hatcher coach for Albuquerque.

CRICKET

WILLS TROPHY
West Indies vs. Pakistan
Monday, in Sharjah, UAE
Pakistan Innings: 224-7 (50 overs)
West Indies Innings: 235 all out (50 overs)
Pakistan won by one run.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

Rush to Plead Guilty

WASHINGTON — Elliott Abrams, the former assistant secretary of state, who fought the battle for the super-hard liners in the Reagan Administration, has just plea-bargained with the Justice Department. He admitted that he gave perjured testimony to Congress. This came as no surprise to Washington insiders as plea bargaining is now the second largest industry in the nation's capital.

Any Monday you can walk by the Justice Department on Pennsylvania Avenue and see hundreds of lawyers and clients waiting to make a deal with the government.


Buchwald

The other day I saw a large crowd in front of Justice trying to break down the doors.

"What's up?" I asked a man with a briefcase.

"It's plea-bargaining day at the Justice Department. Everyone is here to make a deal."

"The crowd seems unruly," I remarked.

"They're afraid that if they don't get in first, someone else will be chosen as a government witness."

"How does the Justice Department decide who it will and will not bargain with?"

"The rule is that the first one who offers to turn on the others gets consideration.

"Take the recent Fatfingers scandal when Fatfingers tried to sell nuclear submarines to Iran in exchange for Halcion tablets. I represent Dennis Mokie, one of the people who lied to Congress about it. When the bubble burst, Mokie came to me and offered me a third of all the money he had made if I could get him two months of community service. I asked him if he was willing to turn informer on his friends, and he said that he would consider it a great honor.

"I took the case and the money. You never can tell when white-collar criminals are going to cheat their lawyers. Now it's just a question of getting inside and seeing if the government will deal."

□

"Does plea bargaining pay better than a full trial?"

"It certainly does. When a white-collar criminal is caught he's terribly fearful of going to jail. Suddenly money doesn't seem as important as the thought of making license plates at the Atlanta Federal Prison. If you can make a decent plea bargain for him, he's eternally grateful. Dennis would give me the house, the swimming pool and the Porsche if I asked him to."

"I guess the plea negotiations depend on the prosecutors."

"It helps if you know Justice Department lawyers by their first names. I reduced one client down from a felony to a misdemeanor because the prosecutor's kids went to the same school as mine. But today I'm in line with everybody else."

"Presumably this time your client will be humble under oath as opposed to the way he sneered at Congress."

"You better believe it. We're going to say that Dennis never intended to lie. It was just a joke he was playing on Ollie North."

"Then your man is going to reveal names?"

"That's the idea, but this is taking longer than I thought. There are so many others waiting to plea bargain that they now give you a number like they do in the delicatessen. Dennis and I have been here since 7 o'clock this morning. It makes you mad to see the justice system move so slowly. I have a good mind to forget the plea bargain, and let the government throw the book at Mokie."

"I don't blame you. It would certainly teach the Justice Department a lesson."

Orchestra Balks, Shutting Down Covent Garden

Reuters

LONDON — London's Covent Garden closed its doors temporarily Monday over a pay row with the members of its orchestra. "The Royal Opera House announces with great regret that from Tuesday Oct. 22 all performances by the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden have been canceled until further notice," a statement said.

The 120 musicians at Covent Garden want a pay rise. To make their point they refused to turn up in their usual evening dress last week and played in jeans and T-shirts. They also demanded an interval between every act of Meyerbeer's five-act "Les Huguenots," due to open on Thursday. Four intervals instead of one, by adding another hour to the opera's running time, would mean the orchestra would have to be paid overtime.

The management responded by telling the musicians that if they did not turn up for a rehearsal on Monday and work normally they had better not turn up at all. The orchestra met and voted not to comply.

Soviet Opera's Bargain Basement

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In 1970 Moscow's Bolshoi Opera came to Paris on long visit with five productions of classics from the Russian repertory, all staged by Boris Pokrovsky, then in the midst of more than a quarter-century as chief producer of the Soviet Union's leading opera house.

Yet Pokrovsky was then already embarked on the organizing of what was to become the Moscow Chamber Opera, which in almost 20 years — in minuscule basement quarters far from the city's center — has produced almost 80 works, about half of them by contemporary Soviet composers, along with works by foreign 20th-century composers (Stravinsky, Britten) and others from the classic repertory.

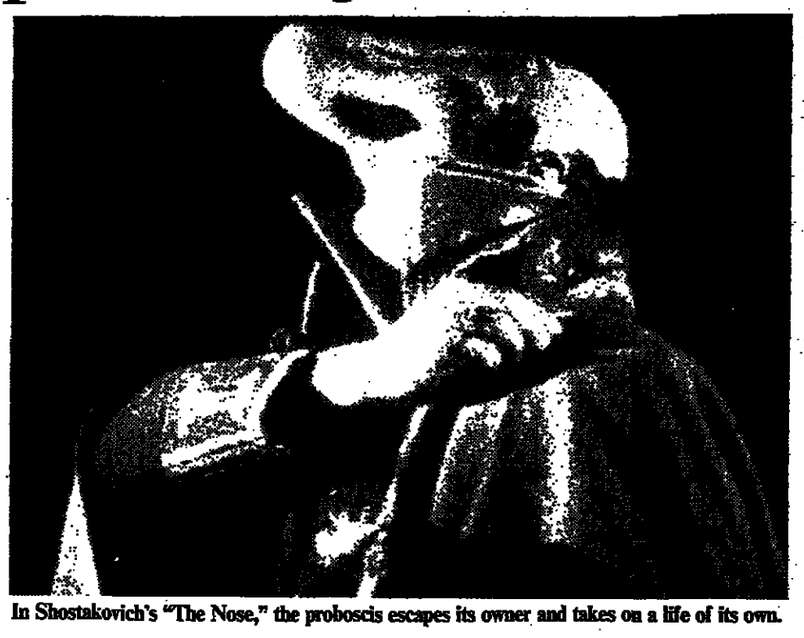
"I found I was not fully satisfied with work at the Bolshoi," Pokrovsky recalled the other day, suggesting that he felt hemmed in by the house style of the big theater and others like it, with their "concerts in costume," often lavish, but resolutely old fashioned.

"Opera is theater, and I wanted to preserve the theatrical values in opera," he added. A craggy-faced, robust 80-year-old, Pokrovsky is in Paris with his Chamber Opera, which is at the Opera Comique until Oct. 27 with a repertory that includes Dmitri Shostakovich's "The Nose," a production that over the years has become something like the company's calling card, and a double-bill of Mozart one-acters, "Bastien et Bastienne" and "The Impresario."

Despite Pokrovsky's clout with his position at the Bolshoi, launching the new company was not easy. An outgrowth of his work with students of the Lunacharsky theater school, the early productions were performed anyplace where they could find a room or club to accommodate them.

Finally, the theater found a home in what had been a movie theater, a basement room with 200 seats and a small stage without wings or flies. Pokrovsky specifically credits two composers with helping the nascent project; Shostakovich, then the country's greatest living composer, and Tikhon Khrennikov, a power as secretary of the League of Soviet Composers (and one of Shostakovich's official tormentors, but that is another story). Shostakovich, Pokrovsky recalled with gratitude, "came to the rehearsals of all our first productions."

As an example of the range of the company's productions, he mentioned two that for various reasons could not have been done in any Soviet state subsidized theater until recently.


In Shostakovich's "The Nose," the proboscis escapes its owner and takes on a life of its own.

One bears a title that translates roughly as the "Mystery Play of Rostov," a dramatization of the story of the nativity with a cappella music written in a pre-Bach idiom by a high ecclesiastic of the time, the metropolitan of Rostov. "It is grandiose and moving and very popular," he said. He was proud to have the production invited to the Leipzig Bach festival as an example of the sources of Bach's music.

The other is closer to home, a spectacle that amalgamates two virtually unknown Shostakovich works. One is "The Gamblers," an uncompleted opera the composer began during World War II, then put aside. Like "The Nose," it is based on Gogol. "He wrote about an hour of music, but he realized that if he got all the Gogol he wanted into it, the opera would be much too long."

That is supported and expanded on in "Testimony," the composer's purported memoirs: "The important thing was — who would put on this opera? The subject wasn't heroic or patriotic. . . . They would say Shostakovich was making fun, mocking art. How could you have an opera about playing cards? And then, "The Gamblers" had no moral, except perhaps to show how unenlightened people used to be — all they did was play cards and try to cheat one another. They wouldn't understand that humor was a great thing in itself and that it didn't need additional morals. Humor is a manifestation of the divine impulse, but to whom was I going to explain that? They don't understand serious things like that in the opera houses and certainly not in the offices that run cultural affairs." The fragment was not heard until it had a concert performance in 1978.

The second part of this spectacle is "Rayok," a satiric cantata composed in 1960 and kept secret until it was unveiled in 1989 in performances conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich. But its inspiration dates from 1948, when Shostakovich, Prokofiev and other leading Soviet composers were denounced for "formalism" and "anti-democratic tendencies." The text is made up of excerpts from speeches, notably by Stalin and his minister of culture, Andrei A. Zhdanov. The music is in a satirical, quasi-folk manner — a Georgian folk song for Stalin, a *lezghinka* (a Georgian folk dance) for Zhdanov. The title is a reference to the "peanut gallery" of a theater.

In Pokrovsky's production, "The Gamblers" ends where its music ends, and the "Rayok" characters come on ordering the opera to stop and denouncing it. Stalin appears "as an angel," unnamed but recognizable by his familiar hat.

In the present turmoil in the Soviet Union, Pokrovsky said, "it is very difficult to work — everything is politics and the economy. Before, people had a need for art, but not now. Theaters can't exist without subsidies, and I'm afraid that might change, although it is all right for now." He said that after 10 years he was still waiting for repairs to be completed on a new home for the Chamber Opera in central Moscow, and the Bolshoi is in such sorry physical condition it will soon have to close indefinitely for repairs.

As a radical prognosis he suggested, "The volcano will explode, the lava will flow. After a while there will be one man and one woman left and we can start over again." Yet, he added, the nation is particularly rich in talent at the moment, with many young Soviet performers winning competitions in the West. "There are lots of poets," he said, "but even more bandits."

"I'm 80 now. Twenty years ago I did what I wanted to do. Now I do what pleases the public. I'm thinking of doing Donizetti, of course in a modern spirit. Our public needs to be amused a bit and forget politics."

PEOPLE

Mugged in Moscow

Bess Myerson, a former Miss America, was mugged in Moscow's airport by a band of purse-snatchers who knocked her to the floor, breaking her right leg in three places, the New York Post reported. It said the 66-year-old Myerson, who was chosen Miss America in 1945, was attacked earlier this month as she awaited a plane from Moscow to Jerusalem to arrange treatment for young victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. A cast was put on her leg and she was flown to New York. Now in Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan, Myerson told the Post the thugs grabbed her shoulder-bag but the strap snagged on her shoulder. The pull spun her around and sent her crashing to the floor in Sheremetyevo International Airport. The attackers fled empty-handed.


The Associated Press
Bess Myerson

□

A Cypriot author has taken the Italian and Greek publishers of Umberto Eco's best-selling novel "The Name of the Rose" to court in Nicosia, claiming breach of copyright. Costas Socratous, 50, is suing Gruppo Editoriale Fabbri-Bompiani of Italy and Ekdosis Gnosis of Greece for a total of 1 million Cyprus pounds ($2.2 million), alleging that the Italian author's book was based on his 1964 novel, "O Aphorismenos" ("The Excommunicated"). Socratous published only a thousand copies of his book in 1964, all in Greek. Eco's book, published in 1980, sold millions of copies and was later adapted into a film starring Sean Connery.

□

The dirt-encrusted tomb of the man listed in the history books as the assassin of Huey P. Long was opened in an effort to settle questions about the shooting of the populist politician in 1935. The history books say Dr. Carl Austin Weiss shot Long in a corridor of the Louisiana state Capitol in Baton Rouge, and Long's bodyguards killed Weiss with a volley of bullets. Weiss's grave was opened Sunday to investigate claims by some that Long's own overeager bodyguards were his real killers. Long, Louisiana's governor from 1928 to 1931, was a U. S. senator when he died, at age 42. Workers scraped away 19 inches of hard dirt on top of Weiss's vault, which was then lifted from the grave. The wooden coffin was X-rayed, and the remains were taken to a laboratory. Historians have suggested that Weiss went to the Capitol to confront Long in a dispute between the senator and Weiss's in-laws.

□

In the latest chapter of the saga of Jimmy Swaggart, the evangelist told his followers that "demon spirits" were responsible for his woes. Sitting in a leather chair in front of the pulpit at his 7,000-seat Family Worship Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Swaggart said: "In my mind I knew it was demon spirits." In his most recent scrape, Oct. 11, Swaggart was stopped for a traffic violation in Indio, California, while in the company of a prostitute. Swaggart said he would take a leave of absence from the Jimmy Swaggart Ministries. "I do not have any plans except to get healed," he told a congregation of 500.

□

How could Marlon Freeman have guessed what it would lead to when she started sticking those cute little magnets on her refrigerator door? Her collection of 2,300 fridge magnets have been on display at a funky SoHo art gallery in Manhattan, where it draws admiring crowds. "She has put together a masterpiece of American popular culture in miniature," gushed the gallery owner Alesh Loren. Convinced that Freeman has elevated kitchen kitsch to high art, Loren is negotiating to take his "Marlou's Magnets" exhibition on a world tour, and is offering to sell the collection on her behalf for $2 million. Freeman, a 47-year-old divorcee who works as a bartender and waitress at O'Toole's Roadhouse near the racetrack in Laurel, Maryland, said: "It's unbelievable, and I'm loving every minute of it."

□

Martin Scorsese has donated his 1,600-title 16mm motion picture collection to the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House in Rochester, New York. The director said he also will donate prints of all his own movies, including "Taxi Driver," "Raging Bull," "The Last Temptation of Christ" and "GoodFellas." His collection of 35mm prints is at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

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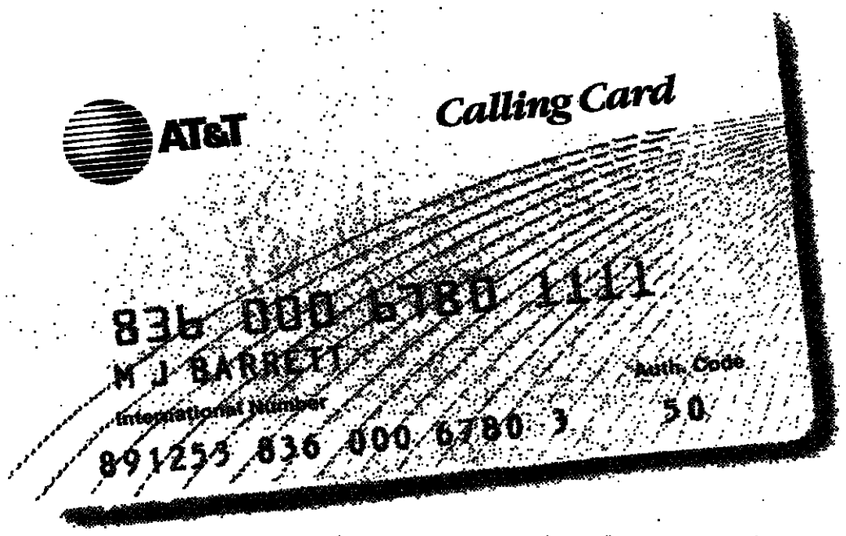
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